

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: C07C 237/20, 317/10, 317/24, 317/28, 317/50, 321/10, 323/22, 323/29, 323/56, C07D 277/04, 277/12, 333/22	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/25086 (43) International Publication Date: 21 September 1995 (21.09.95)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/03387 (22) International Filing Date: 15 March 1995 (15.03.95) (30) Priority Data: 08/214,793 15 March 1994 (15.03.94) US 08/277,201 19 July 1994 (19.07.94) US (60) Parent Applications or Grants (63) Related by Continuation US 08/214,793 (CIP) Filed on 15 March 1994 (15.03.94) US 08/277,201 (CIP) Filed on 19 July 1994 (19.07.94) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): EISAI CO., LTD. [JP/JP]; Koishikaway, 4-6-10, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-88 (JP). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): LEWIS, Michael, D. [US/US]; 26 Sutherland Street, Andover, MA 01810 (US). KOWALCZYK, James, J. [US/US]; Apartment 613, 800 Bulfinch Drive, Andover, MA 01810 (US). CHRISTUK,		<p>Amy, E. [US/US]; 63 Sunset Drive, Newbury, MA 01951 (US). FAN, Rulin [CN/US]; Apartment 505, 600 Bulfinch Drive, Andover, MA 01810 (US). HARRINGTON, Edmund, M. [IE/US]; 74 Washington Street #8, Medford, MA 02155 (US). SHENG, Xiaoning, C. [CN/US]; 282 Silver Road, Andover, MA 01810 (US). YANG, Hu [CN/US]; Apartment 13, 61 Mystic Street, Methuen, MA 01844 (US). GARCIA, Ana, Maria [US/US]; 45 Winter Street, Belmont, MA 02178 (US). HISHINUMA, Ieharu [JP/JP]; 3-4-8, Kubagaoka, Moriya-machi, Kitasouma-gun, Ibaraki 302-01 (JP). NAGASU, Takeshi [JP/JP]; 852-13, Nagakuni-machi, Tsuchiura, Ibaraki 300 (JP). YOSHIMATSU, Kentaro [JP/JP]; 2-9-44, Otto-Minami, Tsuchiura, Ibaraki 300 (JP).</p> (74) Agent: CLARK, Paul, T.; Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-2804 (US). (81) Designated States: AU, CA, CN, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, NZ, RU, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: ISOPRENYL TRANSFERASE INHIBITORS (57) Abstract Peptidomimetic compounds useful in the treatment of Ras-associated human cancers, and other conditions mediated by farnesylated or geranylgeranylated proteins; and synthetic intermediates thereof.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgystan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

ISOPRENYL TRANSFERASE INHIBITORS

5

Background of the Invention

10 This invention concerns peptidomimetics useful in the treatment of human cancers.

 Ras is an oncogene prevalent in over 20% of all human cancers. In particular, ras oncogenes are found in approximately 30% of all lung cancer, 30% of all myeloid
15 leukemia, 50% of all colorectal carcinoma, and 90% of all pancreatic carcinoma. Barbacid, M., *Ann. Rev. Biochem.*, 56:779 (1987), Bos, J.L., *Cancer Res.* 49:4682 (1989). Examples of ras mutations include H-ras, K-ras, and N-ras.

 Like other members of the superfamily of small GTP-
20 hydrolyzing proteins, ras-encoded proteins require post-translational processing for membrane association and biological function. Maltese, W.A., *FASEB Journal*, 4:3319 (1990), Hancock, J.F. et al., *Cell*, 57:1167 (1989).

 The post-translational processing of the ras protein
25 is signalled by a short carboxy terminus consensus sequence, a CAAX box, indicating which isoprenyl group (farnesyl or geranylgeranyl) is to be attached. For farnesylated proteins, such as Ras, lamin B, and γ -transducin, C is cysteine, A is an aliphatic amino acid, and X is methionine,
30 serine, or glutamine. Geranylgeranylated proteins such as Rap, Rab, Rho and other small GTP-binding proteins, have

similar CAAX sequences in which X is usually leucine, or occasionally phenylalanine.

Post-translational processing of the ras-encoded protein includes at least three steps. First, reaction with farnesyl pyrophosphate attaches a farnesyl group to the Cys¹⁸⁶ residue. Second, a specific protease cleaves the three carboxy-terminal amino acids. Third, the carboxylic acid terminus is methylated to a methyl ester. The farnesyl transferase enzyme (FTase) mediates the attachment of the farnesyl group to a protein. The geranylgeranyl transferase I enzyme (GGTase) mediates the attachment of the geranylgeranyl group to a protein.

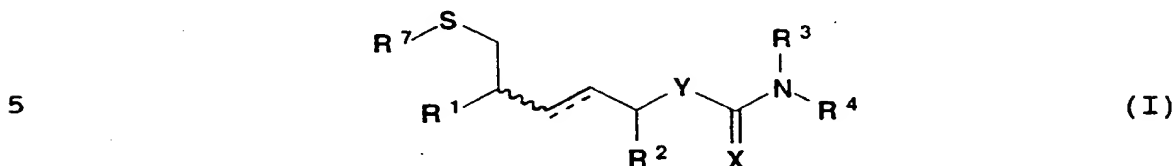
Post-translational processing, particularly farnesylation, of ras proteins is critical for *in vivo* ras protein function. Upstream of FTase, farnesylation of a ras protein can be inhibited by mevalonate synthesis inhibitors such as lovastatin or compactin, which are HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. Direct inhibition of FTase by short peptides or peptide-like substrates has also been demonstrated.

Summary of the Invention

This invention features peptidomimetics useful in the treatment of ras-associated human cancers. The compounds of the invention inhibit post-translational modification of ras proteins by FTase, thereby down-regulating ras protein function. Substitution at the R⁷, R², R⁴ or R⁵ positions (see, e.g., formula I below) modulates the specificity and selectivity of a compound of the invention for FTase and GGTase. The compounds of the invention inhibit post-translational modification of ras proteins by the related GGTase, which also results in down-regulation of ras protein function. Certain compounds of

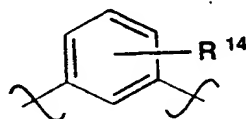
the invention are selective or specific for FTase, in preference over GGTase.

In general, the invention features a compound of the formula:



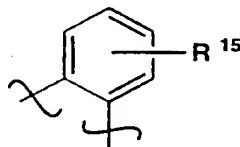
wherein R^1 is H, NHR^8 , or NR^8R^9 , wherein R^8 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; or, when taken together with R^7 , a bifunctional organic moiety of fewer than 50 carbon atoms; R^2 is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl); R^3 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl); R^4 is C_{3-16} cycloalkyl, $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{6-12}$ aryl)-
 10 $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl (or, where X is 2 singly-bonded H, any other amino-protecting group), $R^5(CH-)(C=O)R^6$, $R^5(CH-)(C=S)R^6$, $R^5(CH-)(CH_2)R^6$, or $R^5(CH_2-)$, wherein R^5 is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl),
 15 $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{1-6} alkyl), hydroxymethyl, $-(CH_2)_n-A-(CH_2)_m-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH_2$, or $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH(CH_2)_mCH_3$ (wherein A is O, S, SO, or SO_2 , n is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and m is 0, 1, or 2), or any other side chain of a naturally occurring amino acid; and R^6 is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$,
 20 C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, $NR^{10}R^{11}$, OR^{12} , $NR^{10}OR^{11}$, $NHOR^{13}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group (e.g., where R^4 is $R^5(CH-)(C=O)R^6$, and R^6 is, e.g., OR^{12}) or any other hydroxyl protecting group (e.g., where R^4 is $R^5(CH-)(CH_2)OR^{12}$); wherein each of R^{10} and R^{11} ,

independently, is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₃₋₁₆ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₆ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), R¹² is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₁₂ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), (C₁₋₁₂ alkyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl, or
 5 where R⁴ is R⁵(CH-)(CH₂)R⁶, any other amino-protecting group, and R¹³ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); X is =O, =S, or two singly-bonded H; Y is selected from the following five formulae:



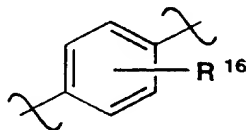
(i)

10 wherein R¹⁴ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(ii)

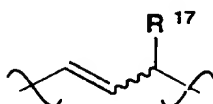
15 wherein R¹⁵ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,
 20 C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(iii)

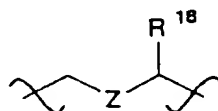
wherein R¹⁶ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl,

C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,
C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(iv)

wherein R¹⁷ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl),
5 (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic
radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and



(v)

wherein R¹⁸ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl),
(C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or
10 (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), and Z is O, S, SO, SO₂, or
NR¹⁹ wherein R¹⁹ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)-
(C₀₋₆ alkyl), C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical, (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)-
(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl; or wherein R¹⁸ and
NR¹⁹ taken together form a bifunctional C₆₋₄₀ aryl, a
15 bifunctional C₃₋₁₂ heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional
C₃₋₁₂ heteroaryl; and R⁷ is an organic moiety having fewer
than 50 carbon atoms or, when taken together with R¹, a
bifunctional organic moiety having fewer than 50 carbon
atoms; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 Compounds of the invention include, for example,
compounds PD301, PD311, PD321, PD331, PD341, PD351, PD361,
PD371, PD381, PD391, PD401, PD411, PD421, PD431, PD441,
PD451, PD461, PD012, PD022, PD032, PD042, PD052, PD062,
PD072, PD082, PD092, PD102, PD112, PD132, PD142, PD152,
25 PD162, PD172, PD182, PD192, PD202, PD212, PD222, PA011,
PA021, PA031, PA041, PA051, PA061, PA071, PA081, PA091,
PA101, PA111, PA121, PA131, PA141, PE011, PE021, PE031,

PE041, PE051, PE061, PT011, PM011, PM021, PM031, PM041, PM051, PM061, PM071, PM081, PM091, PM101, PM111, PM121, PM131, PM141, PM151, PM161, PM012, PM022, PM032, PM042, PM052, PM062, PM072, PM082, PM092, PM102, PM112, PM122, 5 PM132, PM142, PM152, PM162, PM172, PM182, PM192, PM202, PM212, and PM222.

In one aspect of the invention, compounds of the invention inhibit post-translational modification of the oncogenic ras protein by FTase, GGTase, or both. Such 10 inhibition reduces or blocks the ability of the ras protein to transform normal cells to cancer cells. Compounds of formulae I-VI and VIII-XI, therefore, are for use in medicine (e.g., treatment of conditions mediated by farnesylated or geranylgeranylated proteins, such as 15 treatment of ras-associated tumors, in mammals, e.g., humans).

Examples of ras-associated tumors include: tumors of the bladder, breast, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, and stomach; hematopoietic tumors of lymphoid 20 (acute lymphocytic leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma) and myeloid (acute and chronic myelogenous leukemias, promyelocytic leukemia) origins; in tumors of mesenchymal origin (such as fibrosarcomas and rhabdomyosarcomas); and melanomas, teratocarcinomas, 25 neuroblastomas, gliomas, and keratoacanthomas (see supra, Barbacid, 1987).

In another aspect, the invention encompasses methods of treating ras-associated tumors in a patient by administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical 30 formulation of one or more compounds of the invention to the patient.

In another aspect, the invention encompasses synthetic intermediates of the disclosed inhibitor compounds

such as compounds R007D, R011D, R019D, R020D, R029D, R003E, R005E, R004T, R003M-R006M, R025M, R027M, R023D, R017M, R006A, R004A, R003A, R012A, R014D, R023M, R024D, R007E, R001A, R007T, R013D, R018M, and Wittig reagent R012M.

5 Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following drawings and detailed description, and also from the appending claims.

Detailed Description

A. Abbreviations

10 Abbreviations used herein unless otherwise specified are: BOC or *t*-BOC (*t*-butoxycarbonyl); BOC₂O or *t*BOC₂O (di-*t*-butyldicarbonate); CMC (1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinoethyl)carbodiimide metho-*p*-toluenesulfonate); COD (1,5-cyclooctadiene); DCC (dicyclohexylcarbodiimide);
15 DIBAL (diisobutylaluminum hydride); DMAP (4-dimethylamino-pyridine); DME (1,2-dimethoxyethane); DMF (dimethylformamide); EDC (1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide); FC (flash chromatography on silica gel); HMDS (hexamethyldisilazide, also known as bis(trimethylsilyl)amide); HOBT (hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate);
20 HPLC (high pressure liquid chromatography); MTT ([3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-2*H*-tetrazolium bromide]); NMM (*N*-methylmorpholine); PNB (*p*-nitrobenzyl); RP (reversed phase); TBAF (tetrabutylammonium fluoride);
25 TBS (*t*-butyldimethylsilyl); TFA (trifluoroacetic acid); Tf (trifluoromethanesulfonyl); Tf₂O (trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride); THF (tetrahydrofuran); TsCl (*p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride); and TSOH (*p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate).

B. Terms

An alkyl group is a branched or unbranched hydrocarbon that may be substituted or unsubstituted. Examples of branched alkyl groups include isopropyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl, *tert*-butyl, *sec*-pentyl, isopentyl, *tert*-pentyl, *sec*-hexyl, isohexyl, and *tert*-hexyl. Substituted alkyl groups may have one, two, three, or more substituents, which may be the same or different, each replacing a hydrogen atom. Substituents are halide, hydroxyl, protected hydroxyl, amino, protected amino, carboxy, protected carboxyl, cyano, methylsulfonylamino, alkoxy, acyloxy, nitro, and lower haloalkyl.

Similarly, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, and heterocyclic radical groups may be substituted with one or more of the above substituting groups. Examples of cycloalkyl groups are cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cyclooctyl. An aryl group is a C₆₋₄₀ aromatic ring, wherein the ring is made of carbon atoms (e.g., C₆₋₂₀, or C₆₋₁₂ aryl groups).

A heterocyclic radical contains at least one ring structure which contains carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom such as N, O, or S. A heteroaryl is an aromatic heterocyclic radical. Examples of heterocyclic radicals and heteroaryl groups include: thiazolyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 3-furyl, furazanyl, 2H-pyran-3-yl, 1-isobenzofuranyl, 2H-chromen-3-yl, 2H-pyrrolyl, *N*-pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, phthalazinyl, cinnolinyl, and pteridinyl.

A heterocyclic radical may be attached to another moiety via a carbon atom or a heteroatom of the heterocyclic radical. In formulae I-III where R⁶ is a heterocyclic

radical or heteroaryl, R^6 is preferably attached to a thionyl or carbonyl of R^4 via a heteroatom of R^6 . This preference extends analogously to generic formulae IV-VI where R^{26} is a heterocyclic radical or heteroaryl, R^{26} is preferably attached to a thionyl or carbonyl of R^{24} via a heteroatom of R^{26} . This preference also extends analogously to formulae VIII-XI.

In certain embodiments, R^4 (and analogous groups such as R^{24}) may be a lactone or lactam (or the thiocarbonyl or thioester equivalents). For example, R^4 includes radicals of homoserine lactone and homocysteine lactone.

An acyl group has the formula $R(C=O)-$ and an acyloxy group has the formula $R(C=O)-O-$, wherein R is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{6-20} aryl, or C_{7-20} arylalkyl. Thus, a C_{1-14} acyl includes R being, for example, H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-12} alkyl, and C_{7-13} arylalkyl. An alkyloxyalkyl group has the formula $R-O-R'-$, wherein each of R and R' , independently, is C_{1-12} alkyl (e.g., R is C_{1-8} or C_{1-6}). An acyloxyalkyl group has the formula $R-(C=O)-O-R'-$, wherein each of R and R' , independently, is C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{6-20} aryl, or C_{7-20} arylalkyl (e.g., is C_{1-8} or C_{1-6}). An alkyloxycarbonyl group has the formula $R-O-(C=O)-$, wherein R is C_{2-14} alkyl (eg., C_{2-6}). A preferred alkyloxycarbonyl group is *t*-butoxycarbonyl (BOC). A carbamoyl group has the formula $RR'N-(C=O)-$, wherein each of R and R' , independently, is H, C_{1-12} alkyl, or C_{6-20} aryl.

An activated leaving group (L , L^n) departs from a substrate with the pair of electrons of the covalent bond between the leaving group and the substrate; preferred leaving groups stabilize those electrons via the presence of electron-withdrawing groups, aromaticity, resonance structures, or a combination thereof. Examples of activated

(or electron-withdrawing) leaving groups include halide (iodide and bromide are preferred); hydroxy; C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy such as mesylate and trifluoromethanesulfonate; C₆₋₂₀ arylsulfonyloxy such as p-toluenesulfonate, p-nitrobenzenesulfonate; benzoate and benzoate derivatives such as p-nitrobenzoate; C₇₋₄₀ arylalkyl such as p-nitrobenzyl; C₇₋₂₀ arylalkyloxy; C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy; C₂₋₁₂ alkyloxycarbonyl such as BOC; C₁₋₁₂ acyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ carbamoyl, and C₂₋₅ haloalkylcarbonyloxy such as trifluoroacetate. Examples of electron-withdrawing groups include halides, halogenated alkyls, carboxylate, and nitro groups.

Numerous thiol-, amino- and carboxyl-protecting groups are well-known to those in the art. In general, the species of protecting group is not critical provided that it is stable to the conditions of any subsequent reaction(s) on other positions of the compound and can be removed at the appropriate point without adversely affecting the remainder of the molecule. In some embodiments, R¹ and R⁷ taken together are preferably a bifunctional thiol-protecting group, having two points of attachment instead of one, such as -(C=O)- and isopropylidene (-C(CH₃)₂-) which form particularly stable products.

Similarly, in some embodiments, R¹⁸ and NR¹⁹ taken together are a bifunctional aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclic radical. Examples of preferred thiol-protecting groups include thioethers, sulfenyl derivatives, disulfides, and bifunctional protecting groups such as dithiols, aminothiols, thioaminals, and thioacetals, such as thiazolidines and thiazolidinones. A preferred thiol-protecting group, such as a disulfide, will be cleaved under mild reductive conditions.

Examples of disulfides include *S*-ethyl, *S*-*t*-butyl, and substituted *S*-phenyl. In addition, symmetrical and asymmetrical disulfides are discussed further below.

Examples of thioethers include (i) *S*-benzyl and
5 derivatives thereof such as *S*-4-methyl- and *S*-3,4-dimethyl-
benzyl, *S*-*p*-methoxybenzyl, *S*-*o*- or *p*-hydroxybenzyl (or
acetoxymethyl), *S*-*p*-nitrobenzyl, *S*-4-picoly, *S*-2-picoly
N-oxide, and *S*-9-anthrylmethyl; (ii) *S*-diphenylmethyl,
substituted *S*-diphenylmethyl, and *S*-triphenylmethyl
10 (*S*-trityl) thioethers such as *S*-diphenyl-4-pyridylmethyl,
S-5-dibenzosuberyl, and *S*-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl, and ;
(iii) substituted *S*-methyl derivatives such as *S*-methoxy-
methyl, *S*-isobutoxymethyl, *S*-2-tetrahydropyranyl,
S-benzylthiomethyl, thiazolidines, *S*-acetamidomethyl,
15 *S*-benzamidomethyl, *S*-acetyl-, *S*-carboxy-, and *S*-cyanomethyl;
and (iv) substituted *S*-ethyl derivatives such as *S*-2-nitro-
1-phenylethyl, *S*-*t*-butyl, *S*-2,2-bis(carboethoxy)ethyl, and
S-1-*m*-nitrophenyl-2-benzoyl.

Thioesters including *S*-acetyl, *S*-benzoyl,
20 thiocarbonates (e.g., *S*-benzyloxycarbonyl, *S*-*t*-butoxy-
carbonyl), and thiocarbamates (e.g., *S*-(*N*-ethyl)) and
S-(*N*-methoxymethyl) are less preferred for use in the
synthetic pathway shown. For example, some of these
thioesters and thiocarbamates may not be resistant to the
25 LiOH/MeOH/H₂O hydrolysis in Scheme VIII. However, an
organic chemist of ordinary skill can make suitable
modifications to the synthetic pathway, such as using an
ester other than methyl, to improve the compatibility of
these thiol-protecting groups.

30 In addition, a protecting group may be substituted
for another after substantive synthetic transformations are
complete. Clearly, where a compound differs from a compound
disclosed herein only in that one or more protecting groups

of the disclosed compound has been substituted with a different protecting group (e.g., carbamate), that compound is within the invention. Further examples and conditions for thiol-, amino-, and carboxyl-protecting group chemistry
5 are found in T.W. Greene, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, (1st ed., 1981, 2nd ed., 1991).

The invention also encompasses isotopically-labelled counterparts of compounds disclosed herein. An isotopically-labelled compound of the invention has one or
10 more atoms replaced with an isotope having a detectable particle-emitting (radioactive) nucleus or a magnetogyric nucleus. Examples of such nuclei include but are not limited to ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}N , ^{19}F , ^{29}Si , ^{31}P , and ^{32}P . Isotopically-labelled compounds of the invention are
15 particularly useful as probes or research tools for spectrometric analyses, radioimmunoassays, binding assays based on γ - or β - scintillation, autoradiography, and kinetic studies such as the determination of primary and secondary isotope effects.

20 C. Embodiments

It will be apparent to those in the art that formulae I and IV are closely related, having substituents which are analogous. For example, R^1 , R^5 and R^7 in formula I are analogous to R^{21} , R^{25} , and R^{27} in formula IV,
25 respectively. Thus, in this description, general guidance and preferred embodiments described for R^1 are understood to apply to R^{21} , those for R^7 are understood to apply to R^{27} , and so on. In addition, those in the art will recognize other relationships, such as that formula I is closely
30 related to formulae II and III; that formulae (i)-(v) are closely related to formulae (vi)-(x); and that formulae VII-XI are related to formulae I and IV.

In one aspect, the invention is a compound having a formula selected from formulae I-III (or IV-VI), where R⁷ (or an analogous group such as R²⁷ in formula IV) is any moiety compatible with the intended use of the compound. In one aspect, a compatible moiety is an organic moiety having fewer than 100 carbon atoms, such as fewer than 50, 35, 30 or 20 carbon atoms. In another aspect, a compatible moiety is a polymer backbone or matrix for drug release or delivery, which may contain 100, 150, or more carbon atoms, due to its polymeric nature.

A compatible organic moiety must not interfere with the intended use of the compound. For example, where the use is inhibition of one or more isoprenyl transferase enzymes, the remainder moiety may enhance the inhibition; perform a supplementary ras-associated function; perform a complementary different function; or perform no particular function, including undergoing chemical cleavage from the inhibitor moiety of the compound in the body.

Examples of an organic moiety include mono- or bifunctional thiol-protecting groups; detectable or bioimaging agents; systemic or specific anti-cancer agents; targeting agents intended to localize delivery of a compound of the invention to a selected class of cells, a tissue, or an organ; directing agents intended to selectively discourage uptake of a compound of the invention by a selected class of cells, a tissue, or an organ; other competitive, noncompetitive, uncompetitive or mixed inhibition inhibitors of an isoprenyl transferase enzyme. Such inhibitors include inhibitors of ras-associated enzymes, including suicide substrates of ras-associated enzymes.

In one aspect, the compound of the invention is a disulfide. An asymmetrical disulfide is a moiety set forth

in a formula selected from the formulae I-III wherein R^7 (or an analogous group such as R^{27} in formulae IV-VI) is deleted, the free sulfur atom being bonded to any moiety having a second reactive sulfur atom to form a disulfide.

5 Preferably, "any moiety" is an organic moiety having fewer than 100 carbon atoms, such fewer than 50, 40, 30 or 20 carbon atoms. Examples of such organic moieties include but are not limited to the other moieties listed in a previous paragraph (such as detectable or bioimaging agents, anti-

10 cancer agents, and drug-targeting agents) and the moieties defined by R^7 , or R^7 and R^1 when taken together.

Another embodiment of this aspect relates to an asymmetrical disulfide, wherein the organic moiety is itself a (different) moiety set forth in a formula selected from

15 the formulae I-VI wherein R^7 (or an analogous group such as R^{27} in formula IV) is deleted. In another embodiment, the invention relates to a symmetrical disulfide dimer, wherein R^7 is a moiety of the same formula with R^7 deleted, such as PD212, PE041, PE051, PM141, and PM022. Due to the

20 reactivity of an unprotected thiol group, it may be desirable to store or handle a compound of the invention in the form of a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

Chemically-linked (e.g., disulfide) or formulated

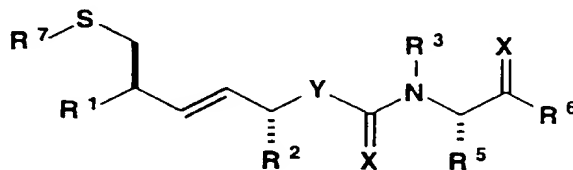
25 (mixture) combinations of two different compounds of the invention are useful not only to prevent premature sequestration in the patient, but also to formulate and deliver a dual-acting drug. For example, a first compound may be a more potent FTase inhibitor than a second compound

30 and the second may be a more potent GGTase inhibitor than the first. Thus, to the extent that some farnesylated proteins may be alternatively geranylgeranylated, a GGTase

inhibitor will also be available in the patient via the same drug dose.

Certain compounds (in fact a majority) of the invention are dual-acting compounds, wherein the compound
 5 has some degree of activity for both GGTase and FTase. The relative selectivity and specificity can be modulated by substitution (e.g., at the R^7 , R^2 , R^4 , R^5 , and Y positions). Therefore, to the extent that some farnesylated proteins may be alternatively geranylgeranylated, a GGTase inhibitor will
 10 also be available in the patient via the same compound.

In general, the preferred stereochemistry for the $-CH_2-S-R^7$ moiety and for each of R^2 and R^5 , independently, (and analogous groups such as R^{22} , R^{52} , and R^{76} ; and R^{25} , respectively) is shown below. Note that a preferred species
 15 may have the indicated preferred stereochemistry at one, both, or neither of the R^2 and R^5 positions. Furthermore, while the invention encompasses both *cis* and *trans* geometries, *trans* is preferred at the carbon-carbon double bond shown below.



20 R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} (and analogous groups such as R^{34} , R^{35} , and R^{36} , respectively) may be *ortho*, *meta*, or *para* relative to a phenylene point of attachment.

The enzyme specificity of the inhibitor compounds of the invention is determined, in part, by the amino acid
 25 defined by the side chain of substituent R^5 (or analogous groups such as R^{25}). Generally, where the amino acid is one of the preferred amino acids (methionine, glutamine, or

serine), the inhibitor is specific for FTase. Where the amino acid defined by the side chain of substituent R⁵ is another amino acid, in particular leucine and phenylalanine, the inhibitor will generally inhibit GGTase. Compounds
5 which inhibit FTase are preferred for their specificity. Potency and specificity for FTase and GGTase can be measured by methods well known in the art, including those disclosed herein, such as the *in vitro* inhibition assays in Example A below.

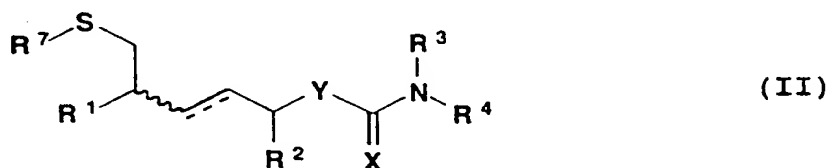
10 Preferred embodiments include compounds of formulae I-III (or IV-VI), wherein R¹ (or R²¹) is NH₂ or NHR⁸ (or NHR²⁸); R⁸ (or R²⁸) is C₁₋₆ acyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or C₂₋₈ alkyloxycarbonyl; R² (or R²²) is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₁₀ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl);
15 R¹⁷ (or R³⁷) is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₂₀ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₃ alkyl); R³ (or R²³) is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or (C₆₋₁₂ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl); R⁴ (or R²⁴) is C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl, (C₃₋₉ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₆₋₁₂ aryl)-
20 (C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₉ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), R⁵(CH-)(C=O)R⁶ (or R²⁵(CH-)(C=O)R²⁶); wherein R⁵ (or R²⁵) is C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₃₋₉ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₉ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₀₋₃ alkyl)sulfonyl(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₀₋₃ alkyl)sulfoxide(C₀₋₃ alkyl) or a side chain of an amino
25 acid selected from the group glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, threonine, aspartic acid, asparagine, lysine, glutamic acid, glutamine, arginine, cysteine, methionine, phenylalanine, and proline; R⁶ (or R²⁶) is H, NH₂, NHOH, NHR¹⁰ (or NHR³⁰), OR¹² (or OR³²),
30 C₃₋₉ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₉ heteroaryl; wherein R¹⁰ (or R³⁰) is C₁₋₆ alkyl; R¹² (or R³²) is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or

(C₁₋₆ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₆ alkyl); R¹⁴ (or R³⁴) is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (C₆₋₁₀ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₉ heterocyclic radical)-(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₉ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl); R¹⁸ (or R³⁸) is
5 H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₃₋₉ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₉ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₆₋₁₂ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl); R⁷ (or R²⁷) is an organic moiety having fewer than 30 carbon atoms, and more preferably, H, a thiol-protecting group, or a moiety set forth in one of the formulae I-III (or IV-VI)
10 wherein R⁷ (or R³⁷) is deleted; or combinations of the above.

Certain embodiments include compounds of formulae I-III (or IV-VI), wherein R¹ (or R²¹) is NH₂ or NH-(C₁₋₆ acyl); R² (or R²²) is H, 2-butyl, t-butyl, isopropyl,
15 or benzyl; R³ (or R²³) is H or methyl; R¹⁷ (or R³⁷) is isopropyl or benzyl; R⁴ (or R²⁴) is 2-butanolidyl, 2-pyridinyl, 4-oxa-pyrazin-N-yl, or R⁵(CH-)(C=O)R⁶ (or R²⁵(CH-)(C=O)R²⁶); wherein R⁵ (or R²⁵) is (2-thiophenyl)methyl, methylsulfonyl, ethyl, or a side chain
20 of methionine (2-(methylmercapto)ethyl), glutamine (-CH₂-CH₂-(C=O)-NH₂), serine (hydroxymethyl), or leucine (isobutyl), and R⁶ (or R²⁶) is NHR¹⁰ (or NHR³⁰), OR¹² (or OR³²); R¹⁰ (or R³⁰) is t-butyl; R¹² (or R³²) is H, methyl, ethyl, or isobutyl; R¹⁴ (or R³⁴) is methyl, ethyl,
25 ethenyl, methoxy, ethoxy, propenyl, phenyl, benzyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, o-, m- or p-methoxyphenyl, m- or p-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl; R¹⁸ (or R³⁸) is 2-thienylmethyl, 2-butyl, or benzyl; R⁷ (or R²⁷) is an organic moiety having fewer than 30 carbon atoms, and more
30 preferably, H, a thiol-protecting group, or a moiety set forth in one of the formulae I-III (or IV-VI) wherein R⁷ (or R³⁷) is deleted; or combinations of the above.

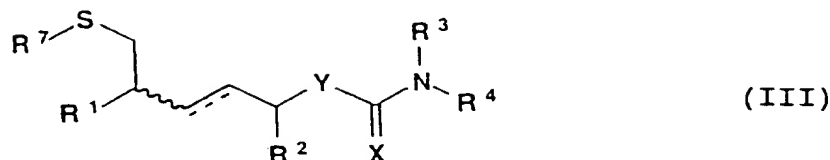
In certain embodiments, leaving group L^n is halide (iodide and bromide are preferred); hydroxy; C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy such as mesylate and trifluoromethanesulfonate; C_{6-20} arylsulfonyloxy such as *p*-toluenesulfonate, *p*-nitrobenzenesulfonate; benzoate and benzoate derivatives such as *p*-nitrobenzoate; C_{1-12} carbamoyl; C_{1-12} acyloxy; C_{7-40} arylalkyl such as *p*-nitrobenzyl; C_{7-20} arylalkyloxy; C_{1-12} alkoxy; C_{2-12} alkyloxycarbonyl such as BOC; and C_{2-5} haloalkylcarbonyloxy such as trifluoroacetate.

One embodiment is a compound of formula II:



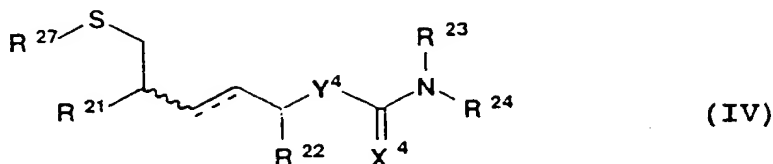
wherein R^1 is H, NHR^8 , or NR^8R^9 , wherein R^8 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^7 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; and R^7 is H; a thiol protecting group or, when taken together with R^9 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (II) wherein R^7 is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula III:



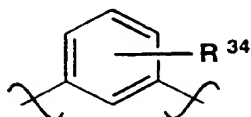
wherein R^1 is NHR^8 or NR^8R^9 , wherein R^8 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^7 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; R^6 is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{10} , $NR^{10}R^{11}$, OR^{12} , $NR^{10}OR^{11}$, or $NHOR^{13}$, (wherein each of R^{10} and R^{11} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or (C_{3-16} heteroaryl)(C_{1-6} alkyl)), R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{1-12} acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), (C_{1-12} alkyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or where R^4 is $R^5(CH-)(C=O)OR^{12}$, any other carboxyl-protecting group, or where R^4 is $R^5(CH-)(CH_2)OR^{12}$, any other hydroxyl-protecting group, and R^{13} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or (C_{6-40} aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl); R^7 is a thiol-protecting group, or, when taken together with R^9 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (III) wherein R^7 is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula IV:



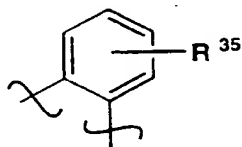
- wherein R^{21} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{28} , or $NR^{28}R^{29}$, wherein each R^{28} and R^{29} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or
- 5 C_{2-12} alkyloxycarbonyl; R^{22} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)- $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl); R^{23} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, or $(C_{6-40}$ aryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl); R^{24} is
- C_{3-16} cycloalkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl),
- 10 $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)- $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $R^{25}(CH-)(C=O)R^{26}$, $R^{25}(CH-)(C=S)R^{26}$, $R^{25}(CH-)(CH_2)R^{26}$, or $R^{25}(CH_2-)$, wherein R^{25} is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)- $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), hydroxymethyl, $-(CH_2)_n-A^4-(CH_2)_m-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH_2$, or $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH-$
- 15 $(CH_2)_mCH_3$ (wherein A^4 is O, S, SO, or SO_2 , n is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and m is 0, 1, or 2), or any other side chain of a naturally occurring amino acid; and R^{26} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, NHR^{30} , $NR^{30}R^{31}$, OR^{32} , $NR^{30}OR^{33}$, or $NHOR^{33}$, wherein each of R^{30} and R^{31} ,
- 20 independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or where R^{24} is $R^{25}(CH-)(CH_2)R^{26}$, any amino-protecting group, R^{32} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl), or
- 25 $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl)oxy $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl), and R^{33} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or $(C_{6-40}$ aryl) $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl); X^4 is =O, =S, or two singly-bonded H;

Y^4 is selected from the following five formulae:



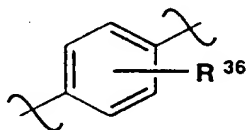
(vi)

- wherein R^{34} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl,
 5 C_{6-41} aryl, C_{3-40} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-40} heteroaryl, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-40} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-41} aryloxy;



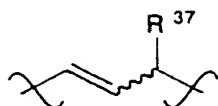
(vii)

- wherein R^{35} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl,
 10 C_{6-41} aryl, C_{3-40} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-40} heteroaryl, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-40} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-41} aryloxy;



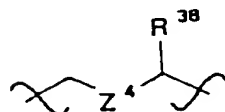
(viii)

- wherein R^{36} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl,
 15 C_{6-41} aryl, C_{3-40} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-40} heteroaryl, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-40} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-41} aryloxy;



(ix)

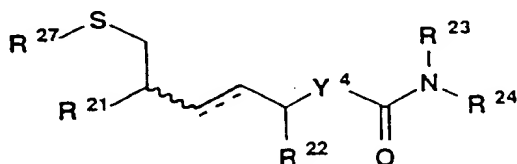
wherein R³⁷ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and



(x)

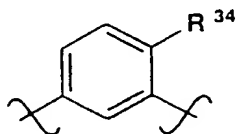
wherein R³⁸ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and Z⁴ is O, S, SO, SO₂, or NR³⁹ wherein R³⁹ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)-(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₂ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl; or wherein R³⁸ and NR³⁹ taken together form a bifunctional C₆₋₄₀ aryl, a bifunctional C₃₋₁₂ heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional C₃₋₁₂ heteroaryl; and R²⁷ is H; a thiol protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (IV) wherein R²⁷ is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another embodiment of the invention is a compound of formula V:

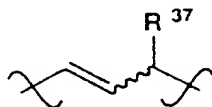


(V)

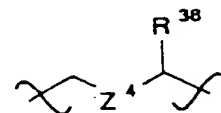
wherein R^{21} is H, NH_2 , or NHR^{28} , wherein R^{28} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; R^{23} is H or methyl; R^{24} is $R^{25}(CH-)(C=O)R^{26}$, $R^{25}(CH-)(C=S)R^{26}$, or $R^{25}(CH_2-)$; and Y^4 is selected from the following three formulae:



(xi)



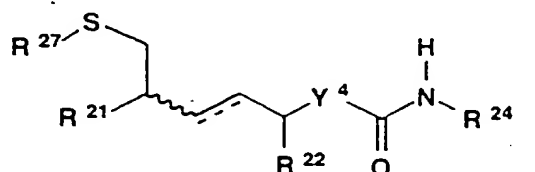
(xii)



(xiii)

wherein Z^4 is O, S, or NR^{39} , wherein R^{39} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} acyl; or wherein R^{38} and NR^{39} taken together form a bifunctional C_{6-40} aryl, a bifunctional C_{3-12} heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional C_{3-12} heteroaryl.

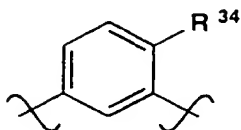
Another embodiment is a compound of formula VI:



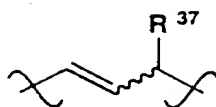
(VI)

wherein R^{21} is NH_2 or NHR^{28} , wherein R^{28} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; R^{22} is H or C_{1-8} alkyl; R^{24} is C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, $R^{25}(CH-)(C=O)R^{26}$, or $R^{25}(CH-)(C=S)R^{26}$, wherein R^{25} is C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxymethyl, $-(CH_2)_n-A^4-(CH_2)_m-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH_2$, or $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH(CH_2)_mCH_3$ (wherein A^4 is O, S, SO, or SO_2 , n is 0, 1, or 2, and m is 0 or 1), or any other side chain of a naturally occurring amino acid, and R^{32} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl); and

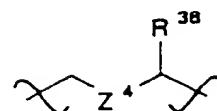
Y^4 is selected from the following three formulae:



(xiv)



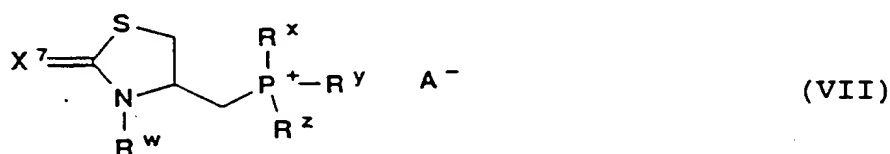
(xv)



(xvi)

wherein Z^4 is O, S, or NR^{39} , wherein R^{39} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} acyl; or wherein R^{38} and NR^{39} taken together form a
 5 bifunctional C_{6-40} aryl, a bifunctional C_{3-12} heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional C_{3-12} heteroaryl.

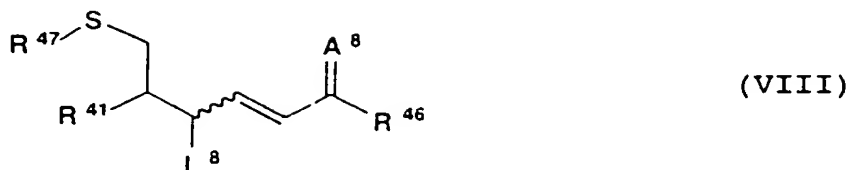
Another embodiment is a compound of formula VII:



(VII)

wherein X^7 is O or S; R^w is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{1-8} acyl, or
 10 C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; each of R^x , R^y , and R^z , independently, is C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-20} aryl, $(C_{6-20}$ aryl)(C_{1-12} alkyl), or $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl)(C_{6-20} aryl); and A^- is a counter-ion. In certain embodiments, A^- is bromide, iodide, or chloride; X^7 is O; R^w is H or methyl; and each of
 15 R^x , R^y , and R^z , independently, is $(C_{6-10}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), and preferably each of R^x , R^y , and R^z is phenyl.

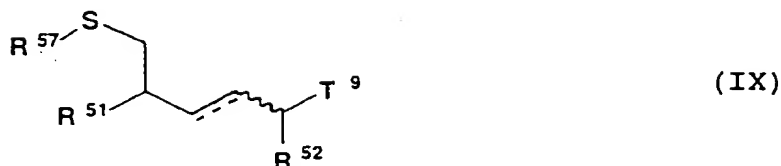
Another embodiment is a compound of formula VIII:



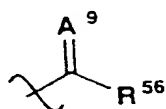
wherein:

- R^{41} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{42} , or $NR^{42}R^{43}$, wherein R^{42} is
- 5 C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{43} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{47} , is a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; L^8 is halide, hydroxy, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-20} arylsulfonyloxy,
- 10 C_{1-12} acyloxy, C_{1-12} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; A^8 is $=O$, $=S$, or two singly-bonded H; R^{46} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{44} , $NR^{44}R^{45}$, OR^{48} , $NR^{44}OR^{45}$, $NHOR^{49}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R^{44} and R^{45} ,
- 15 independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, R^{48} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), or any other carboxyl- or hydroxyl-protecting
- 20 group, and R^{49} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl, provided that where A^8 is two singly-bonded H, R^{46} is such that the C atom bonded to both A^8 and R^{46} is bonded to either a N or O atom of R^{46} ; and R^{47} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{43} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or
- 25 a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (VIII) wherein R^{47} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

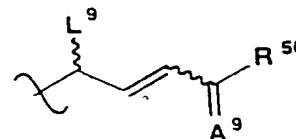
Another embodiment is a compound of formula IX:



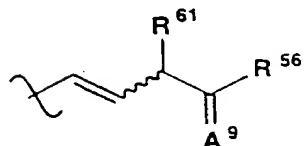
wherein: R^{51} is H, NHR^{53} , or $NR^{53}R^{54}$, wherein R^{53} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{54} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{57} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; R^{52} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, (C_{6-40} aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl); T^9 is selected from the following four formulae:



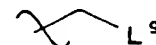
(xvii)



(xviii)



(xix) and



(xx)

wherein L^9 is halide, hydroxy, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-20} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} acyloxy, C_{1-12} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; A^9 is $=O$, $=S$, or two singly-bonded H; R^{56} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{55} , $NR^{55}R^{58}$, OR^{59} , $NR^{55}OR^{58}$, $NHOR^{60}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R^{55} and R^{58} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{6-12} aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl),

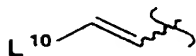
(C₃₋₁₆ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₆ heteroaryl)-(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl, R⁵⁹ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₁₂ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), or (C₁₋₁₂ alkyl)oxy-(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), and R⁶⁰ is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl; provided that
 5 where A⁹ is two singly-bonded H, R⁵⁶ is selected such that the carbon atom bonded to both A⁹ and R⁵⁶ is bonded to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R⁵⁶; R⁶¹ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)-(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and R⁵⁷ is H; a thiol-protecting group or,
 10 taken together with R⁵⁴, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (IX) wherein R⁵⁷ is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula X:

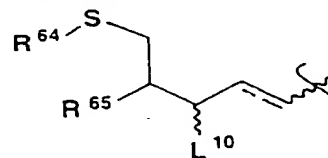
15



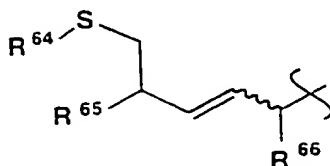
wherein: T¹⁰ is selected from the following three formulae:



(xxi)



(xxii)



and

(xxiii)

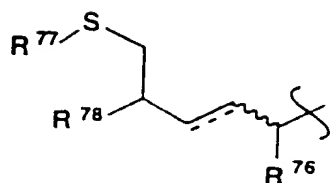
wherein L¹⁰ is halide, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy,

C₆₋₂₀ arylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ acyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; R⁶⁵ is H, NH₂, NHR⁶⁷, or NR⁶⁷R⁶⁸, wherein R⁶⁷ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and
5 R⁶⁸ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁶⁴, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; R⁶⁴ is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R⁶⁸, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (X) wherein
10 R⁶⁴ is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide; R⁶⁶ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); R⁶³ is H, NH₂, NHOH, C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl, NHR⁶⁹, NR⁶⁹R⁷⁰, OR⁷¹, NR⁶⁹OR⁷⁰, NHOR⁷², or
15 any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R⁶⁹ and R⁷⁰, independently, is C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₃₋₁₆ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₆ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), R⁷¹ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₁₂ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), or (C₁₋₁₂ alkyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), and R⁷² is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
20 provided that where A¹⁰ is two singly-bonded H, R⁶³ is selected such that the carbon atom bonded to both A¹⁰ and R⁶³ is bonded to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R⁶³; A¹⁰ is O, S, or two singly-bonded H; and R⁶² is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and
25 Z¹⁰ is O, S, SO, SO₂, or NR⁷³ wherein R⁷³ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)-(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula XI:

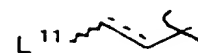


wherein: T^{11} is selected from $\text{H}-(\text{C}=\text{O})-$, $\text{H}-(\text{C}=\text{O})-\text{CH}(\text{R}^{76})-$,



(xxiv)

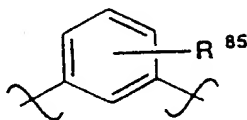
and



(xxv)

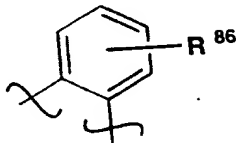
- 5 wherein R^{75} is H, NH_2 , NHOH , C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, NHR^{81} , $\text{NR}^{81}\text{R}^{82}$, OR^{83} , $\text{NR}^{81}\text{OR}^{82}$, NHR^{84} or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R^{81} and R^{82} ,
 10 independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{6-12} \text{ aryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $(\text{C}_{3-16} \text{ heterocyclic radical})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(\text{C}_{3-16} \text{ heteroaryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, R^{83} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ acyl})\text{oxy}(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ alkyl})\text{oxy}(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ alkyl})$, and R^{84} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl; R^{76} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{6-40} \text{ aryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(\text{C}_{3-10} \text{ heteroaryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$; R^{77} is H; a thiol-protecting
 15 group or, when taken together with R^{80} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (XI) wherein R^{77} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide; R^{78} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{79} , or $\text{NR}^{79}\text{R}^{80}$, wherein R^{79} is
 20 C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{80} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl,

C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁷⁷, a
 bifunctional thiol-protecting group; L¹¹ is halide,
 C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₂₀ arylsulfonyloxy,
 C₂₋₁₂ alkylcarbonyloxy, or any other activated leaving
 5 group; Y¹¹ is selected from the following three formulae:



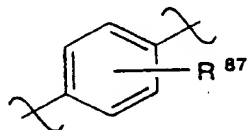
(xxvi)

wherein R⁸⁵ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl,
 C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl,
 C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl,
 10 C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,
 C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(xxvii)

wherein R⁸⁶ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl,
 C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl,
 15 C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl,
 C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,
 C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy; and



(xxviii)

wherein R⁸⁷ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl,
 20 C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl,
 C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl,

C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy; and A¹¹ is O, S, or two singly-bonded H.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula VIII, wherein R⁴¹ is H, NH₂, NHR⁴², or NR⁴²R⁴³, wherein R⁴² is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R⁴³ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁴⁷, is a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; L⁸ is halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₇ alkoxy, C₁₋₇ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₁₂ arylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ acyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; A⁸ is =O, =S, or two singly-bonded H; R⁴⁶ is H, NH₂, NHOH, C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl, NHR⁴⁴, NR⁴⁴R⁴⁵, OR⁴⁸, NR⁴⁴OR⁴⁵, NHOR⁴⁹, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R⁴⁴ and R⁴⁵, independently, is C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₆₋₁₀ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), R⁴⁸ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₇ acyl)oxy-(C₁₋₆ alkyl), (C₁₋₆ alkyl)oxy(C₁₋₆ alkyl), or any other carboxyl- or hydroxyl-protecting group, and R⁴⁹ is H, or C₁₋₆ alkyl, provided that where A⁸ is two singly-bonded H, R⁴⁶ is such that the C atom bonded to both A⁸ and R⁴⁶ is bonded to either a N or O atom of R⁴⁶; and R⁴⁷ is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R⁴³, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above formula (VIII) wherein R⁴⁷ is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula IX, wherein R⁵¹ is H, NHR⁵³, or NR⁵³R⁵⁴, wherein R⁵³ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R⁵⁴ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl,

C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁵⁷, a
 bifunctional thiol-protecting group; R⁵² is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl,
 (C₆₋₁₀ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl);
 wherein L⁹ is halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₇ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl-
 5 sulfonyloxy, C₆₋₁₀ arylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₇ acyloxy,
 C₁₋₇ carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; A⁹ is
 =O, =S, or two singly-bonded H; R⁵⁶ is H, NH₂, NHOH,
 C₃₋₈ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₈ heteroaryl, NHR⁵⁵, NR⁵⁵R⁵⁸,
 OR⁵⁹, NR⁵⁵OR⁵⁸, NHOR⁶⁰, or any other carboxyl-protecting
 10 group, wherein each R⁵⁵ and R⁵⁸, independently, is
 C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₆₋₁₀ aryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic
 radical)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₃ alkyl), R⁵⁹
 is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₇ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₇ alkyl), or (C₁₋₇ alkyl)-
 oxy(C₁₋₇ alkyl), and R⁶⁰ is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl; provided that
 15 where A⁹ is two singly-bonded H, R⁵⁶ is selected such that
 the carbon atom bonded to both A⁹ and R⁵⁶ is bonded to
 either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R⁵⁶; and R⁶¹ is H,
 C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₂₀ aryl)-(C₀₋₃ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)-
 (C₀₋₃ alkyl); R⁵⁷ is H; a thiol-protecting group or, taken
 20 together with R⁵⁴, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or
 a moiety set forth in the above formula (IX) wherein R⁵⁷ is
 deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer.

Another embodiment is a compound of formula X,
 wherein L¹⁰ is halide, C₁₋₇ alkoxy, C₁₋₇ alkylsulfonyloxy,
 25 C₆₋₁₀ arylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₇ acyloxy, C₁₋₇ carbamoyl, or any
 other activated leaving group; R⁶⁵ is H, NH₂, NHR⁶⁷, or
 NR⁶⁷R⁶⁸, wherein R⁶⁷ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyl-
 oxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R⁶⁸ is
 C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken
 30 together with R⁶⁴, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;
 R⁶⁴ is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together
 with R⁶⁸, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety
 set forth in the above generic formula (X) wherein R⁶⁴ is

- deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide; R^{66} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, (C_{6-20} aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl); R^{63} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{69} , $NR^{69}R^{70}$, OR^{71} , $NR^{69}OR^{70}$, $NHOR^{72}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R^{69} and R^{70} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), R^{71} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{1-7} acyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), or (C_{1-6} alkyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), and R^{72} is H or C_{1-6} alkyl; provided that where A^{10} is two singly-bonded H, R^{63} is selected such that the carbon atom bonded to both A^{10} and R^{63} is bonded to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R^{63} ; and R^{62} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, (C_{6-20} aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), (C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl); and Z^{10} is O, S, SO, SO_2 , or NR^{73} wherein R^{73} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, (C_{6-20} aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl.
- Another embodiment is a compound of formula XI, wherein: R^{75} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{81} , $NR^{81}R^{82}$, OR^{83} , $NR^{81}OR^{82}$, $NHOR^{84}$ or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R^{81} and R^{82} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{6-10} aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), (C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), R^{83} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{1-7} acyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), or (C_{1-6} alkyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), and R^{84} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl; R^{76} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, (C_{6-20} aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or (C_{3-10} heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl); R^{77} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{80} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above formula (XI) wherein R^{77} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer; R^{78} is H,

NH₂, NHR⁷⁹, or NR⁷⁹R⁸⁰, wherein R⁷⁹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R⁸⁰ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁷⁷, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; L¹¹ is halide, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₁₀ arylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₇ acyloxy, C₁₋₇ carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; and R⁸⁵ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₇ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₂₀ aryl, C₃₋₁₆ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₁₆ heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₂₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₂₀ aryloxy.

Where any of the terms any other amino-protecting group, any other hydroxyl-protecting group, any other carboxyl-protecting group, or any other thiol-protecting group, is used, the term applies only where the designated amino, hydroxyl, carboxyl, or thiol group is evident. For example in formula (I), where R⁴ is R⁵(CH-)(C=O)R⁶, and R⁶ is OR¹², R¹² can be a C₁₋₆ alkyl (to form an ester) or R¹² can be any other carboxyl-protecting group. Where R⁴ is R⁵(CH-)(CH₂)R⁶, a carboxyl group is not possible, although if R⁶ is NR¹⁰OR¹¹, then R¹⁰ can be an amino-protecting group.

This invention is based, in part, on the structure-function data disclosed herein. Therefore another aspect of the invention encompasses any compound, including metabolic precursors of the inhibitor compounds of the invention, that contains an essential recognition moiety and an essential inhibitory moiety as disclosed herein. These essential moieties may also be in a masked form which is released by metabolic or other processes after administration to a patient. When metabolized or unmasked, these compounds inhibit the post-translational processing of ras proteins by FTase, GGTase, or both.

D. Synthesis

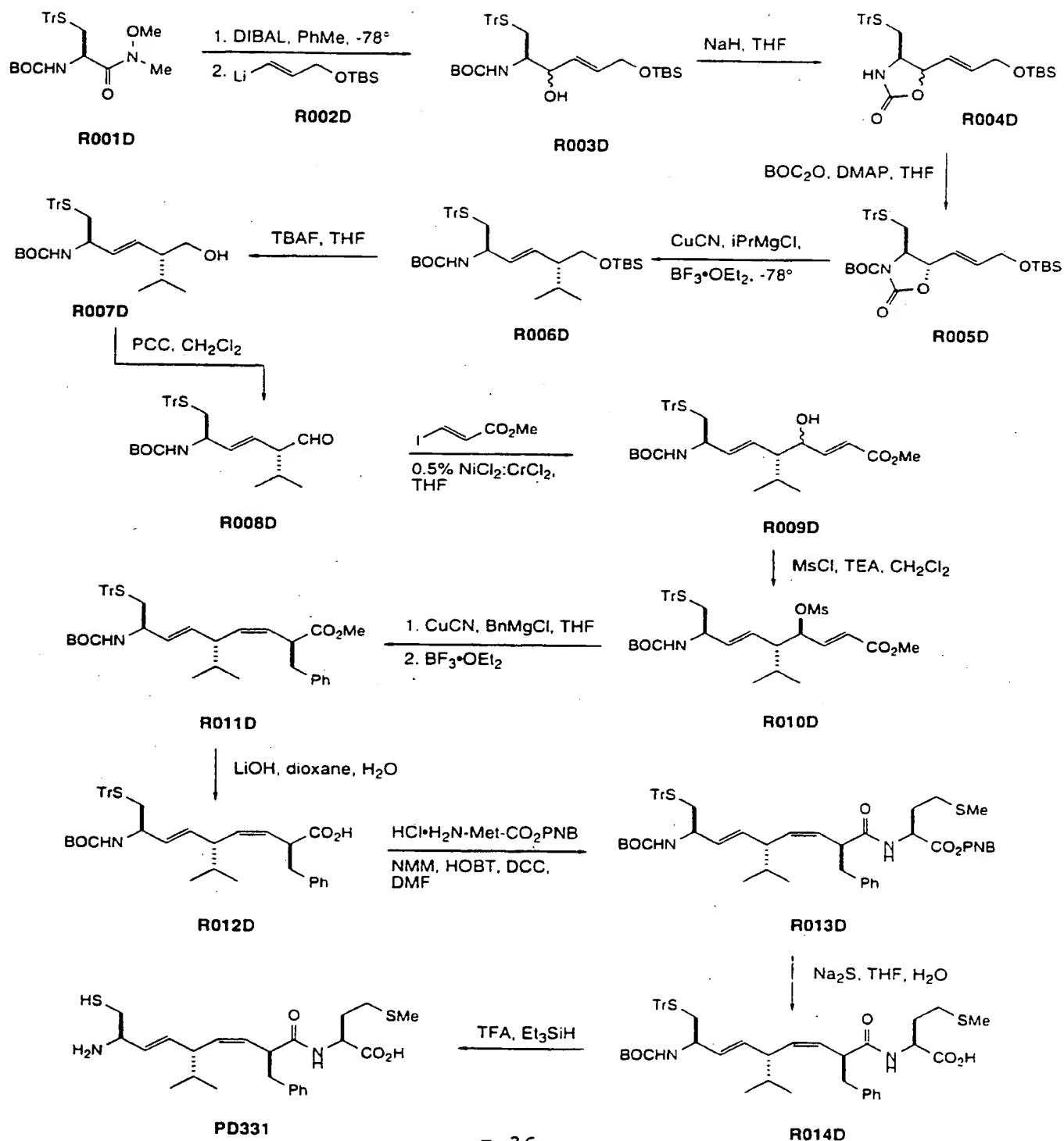
The invention also relates to methods of making the compounds disclosed herein. Schemes I-XI are synthetic pathways that have been used to make compounds PD331; PD331;
5 R030D; PA041; PA091; PE021; PT011; PM061; R012M; PM031 and PM121; and R031M, respectively. These synthetic pathways can easily be modified by an organic chemist of ordinary skill to make the other related compounds disclosed herein.

One aspect of this invention is a method of making
10 the disclosed compounds via any of the disclosed intermediates. These intermediates include synthetic intermediates (e.g., R007D, R011D, R019D, R020D, R023D, R029D, R003E, R005E, R004T, R003M - R006M, R017M, R025M, and R027M); partially-protected therapeutic compounds (e.g.,
15 R006A, R004A, R003A, R012A, R014D, and R023M); fully-protected therapeutic compounds (e.g., R024D, R007E, R001A, R007T, R013D, and R018M); and the disclosed Wittig reagents (e.g., R012M). The intermediates and inhibitor compounds of the invention can also be made by other methods known or
20 easily developed by those in the art.

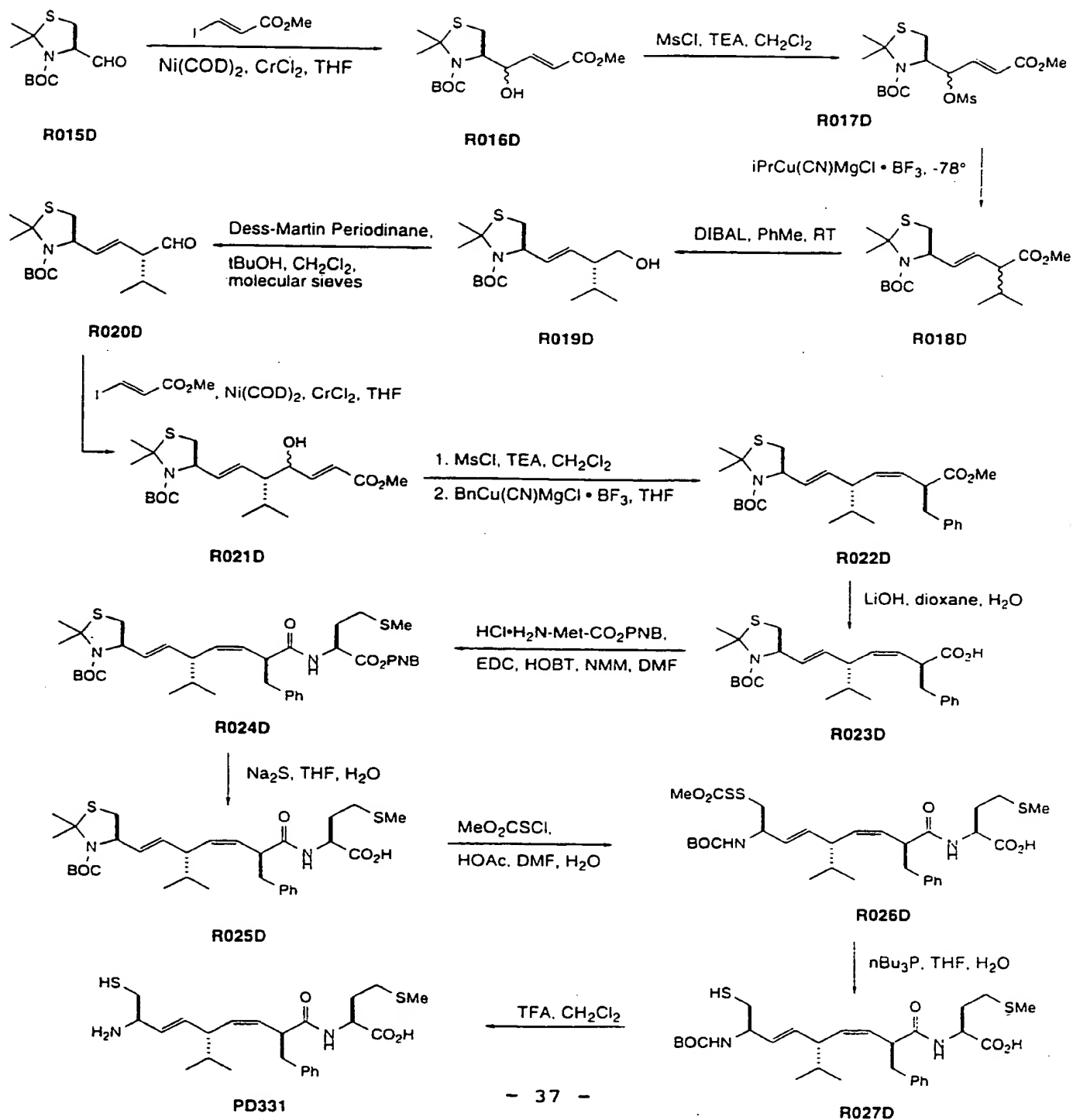
In another aspect of the invention, the intermediates disclosed herein (e.g., Wittig reagent R012M and related compounds) are used in a method of making compounds (particularly but not limited to inhibitors of
25 isoprenyl transferases) which are not disclosed herein.

Synthetic experimental details and/or 400 MHz ¹H NMR data are provided below in Examples 1-175 for over 95 inhibitor compounds which have been prepared. The number of inhibitor compounds does not include the many corresponding
30 partially- and fully-protected intermediate compounds of the invention.

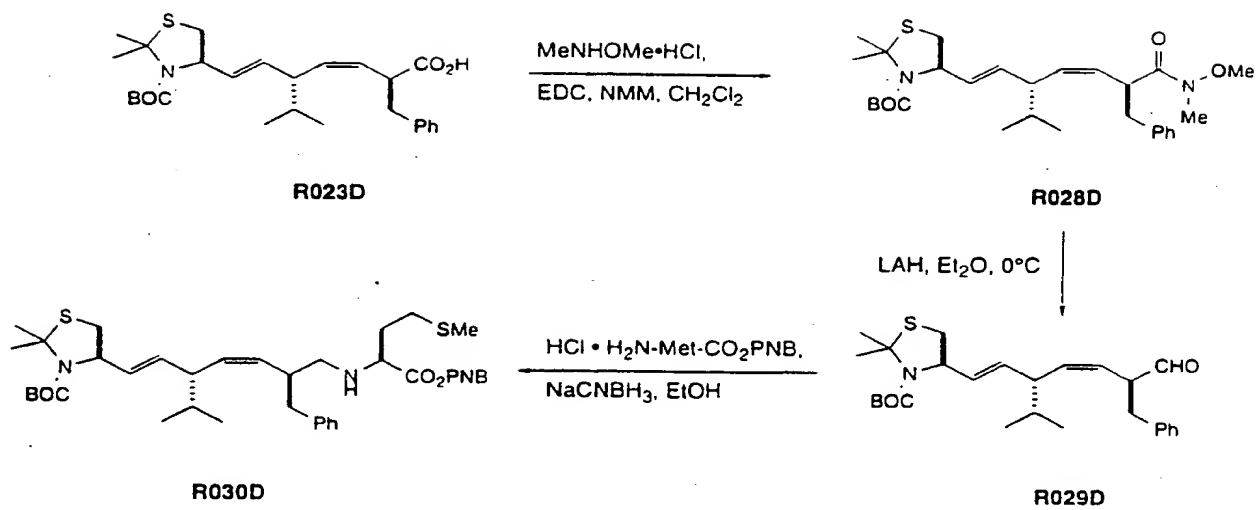
Scheme I



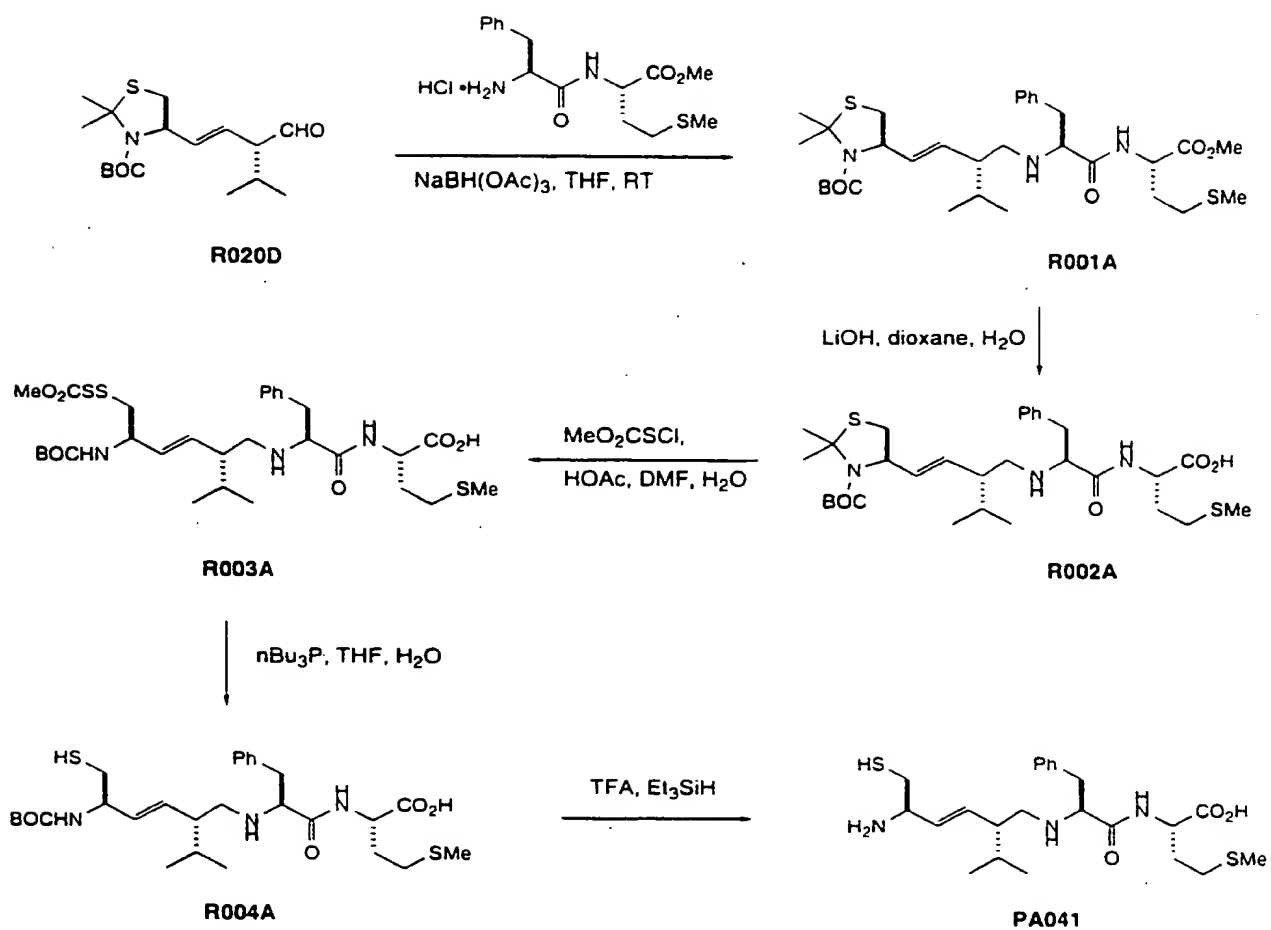
Scheme II



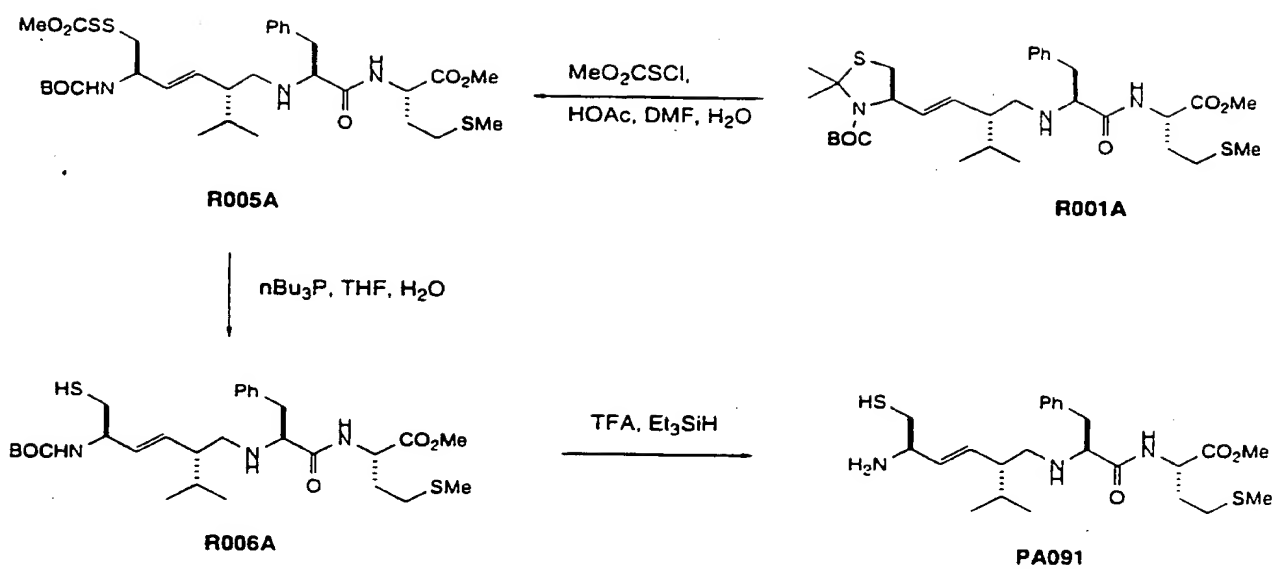
Scheme III



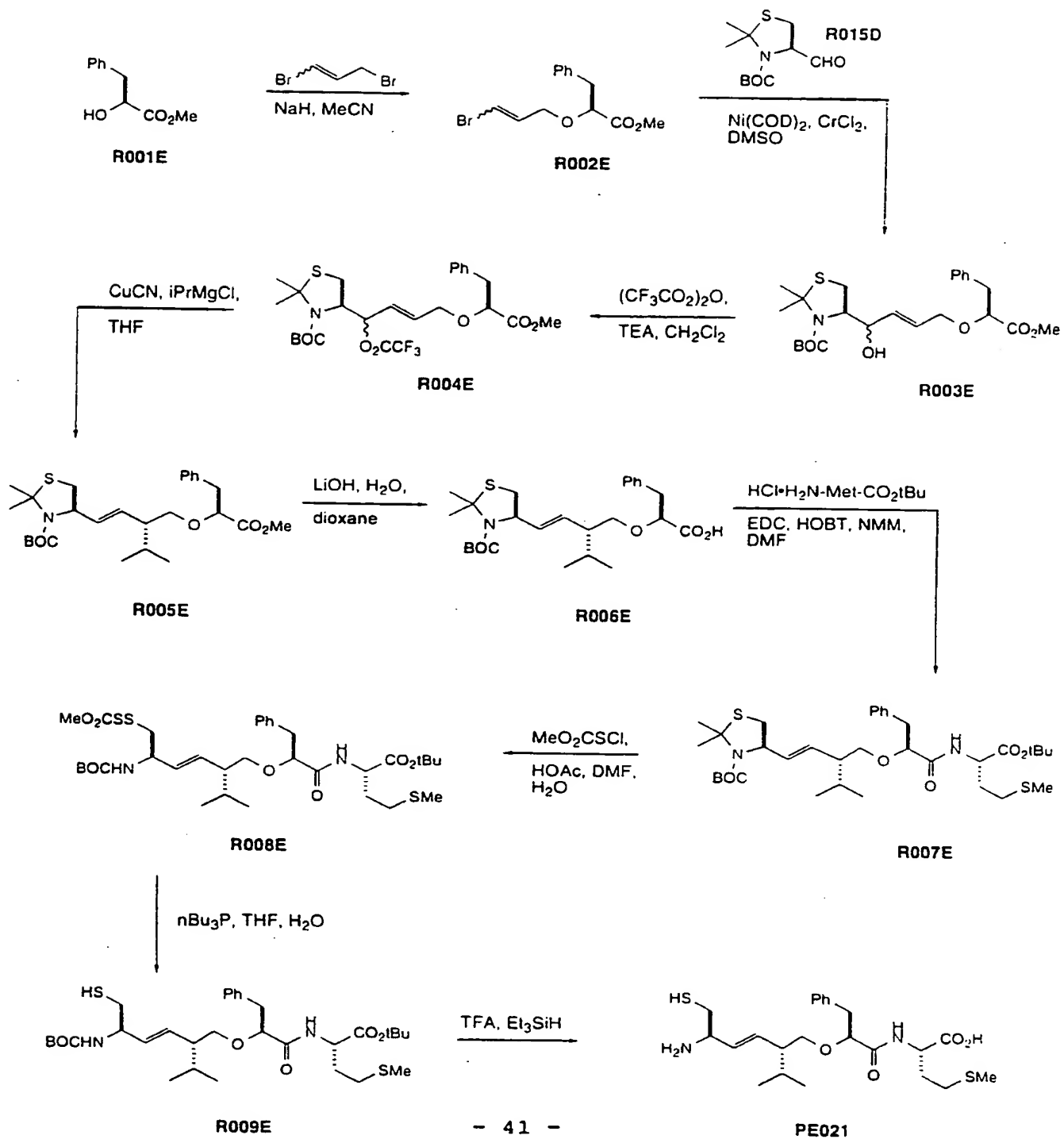
Scheme IV



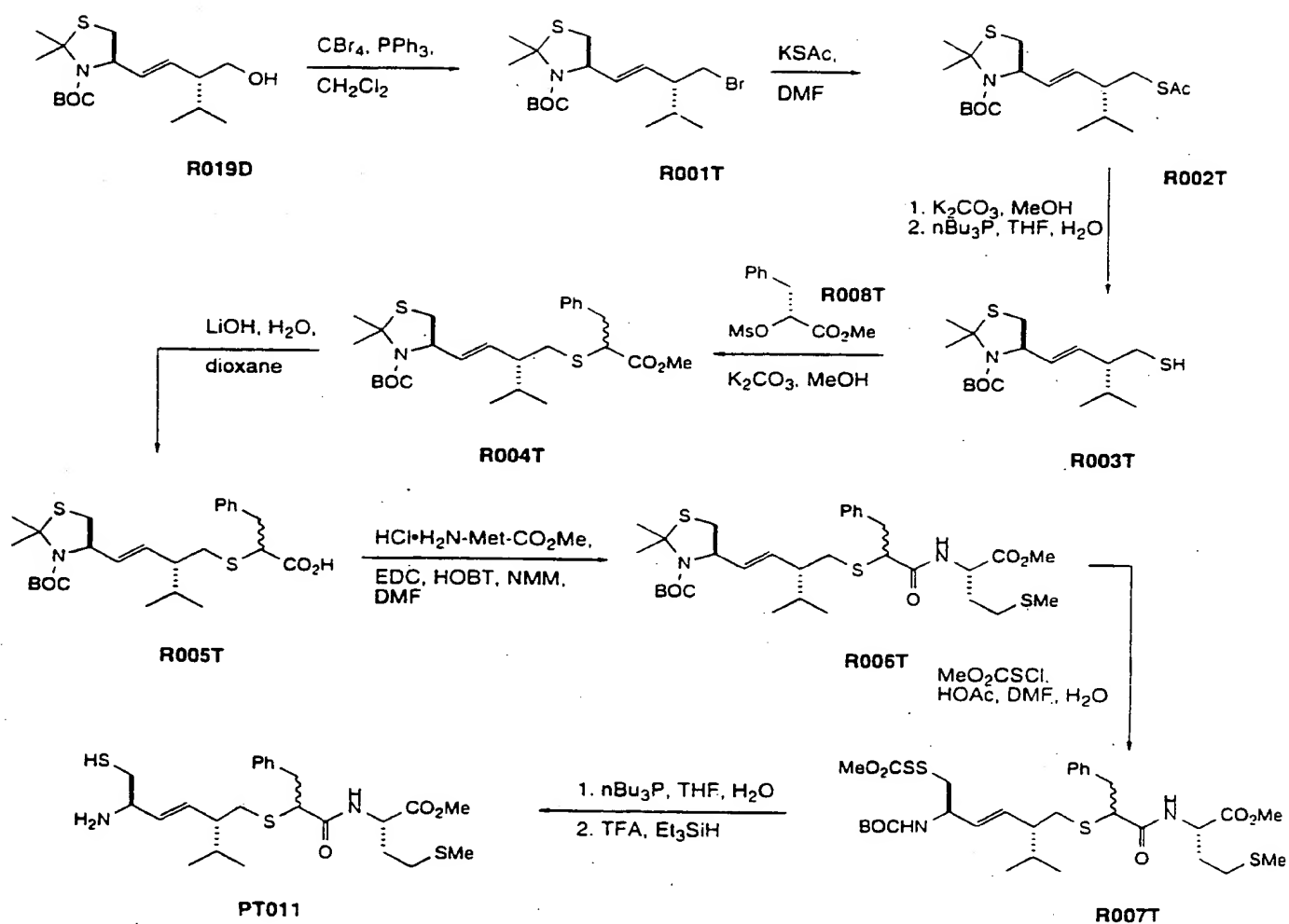
Scheme V



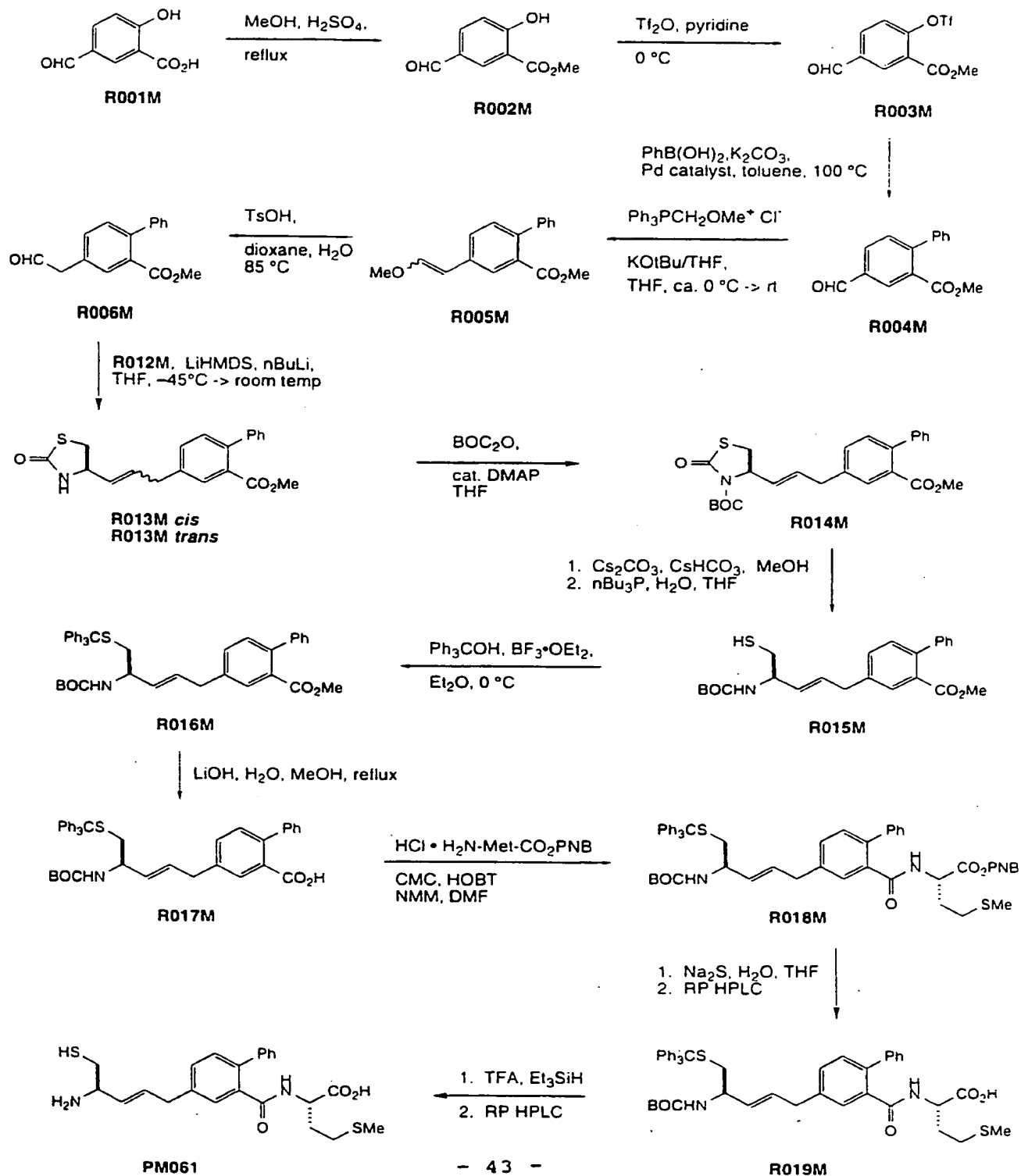
Scheme VI



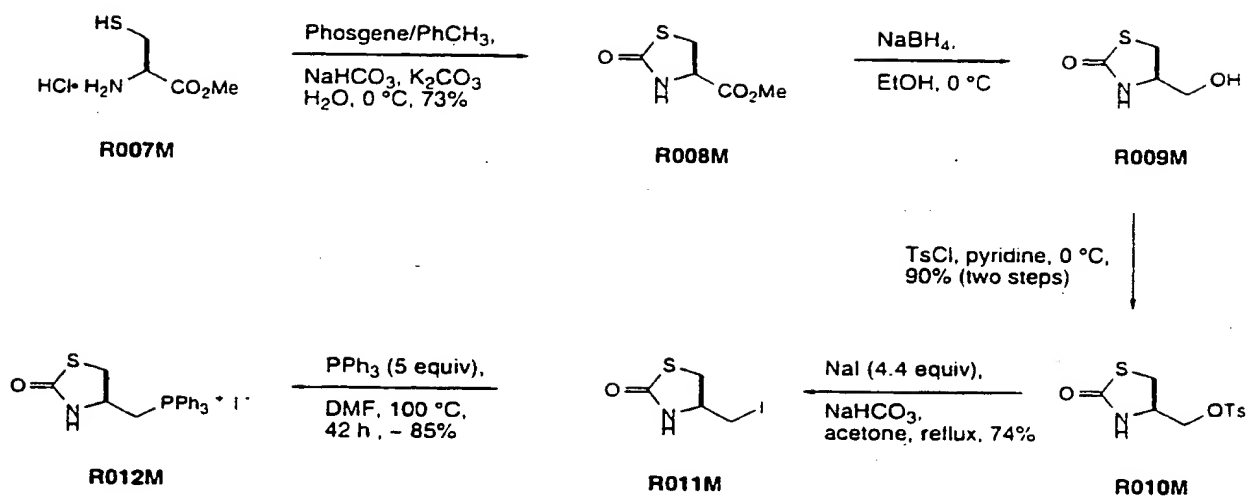
Scheme VII



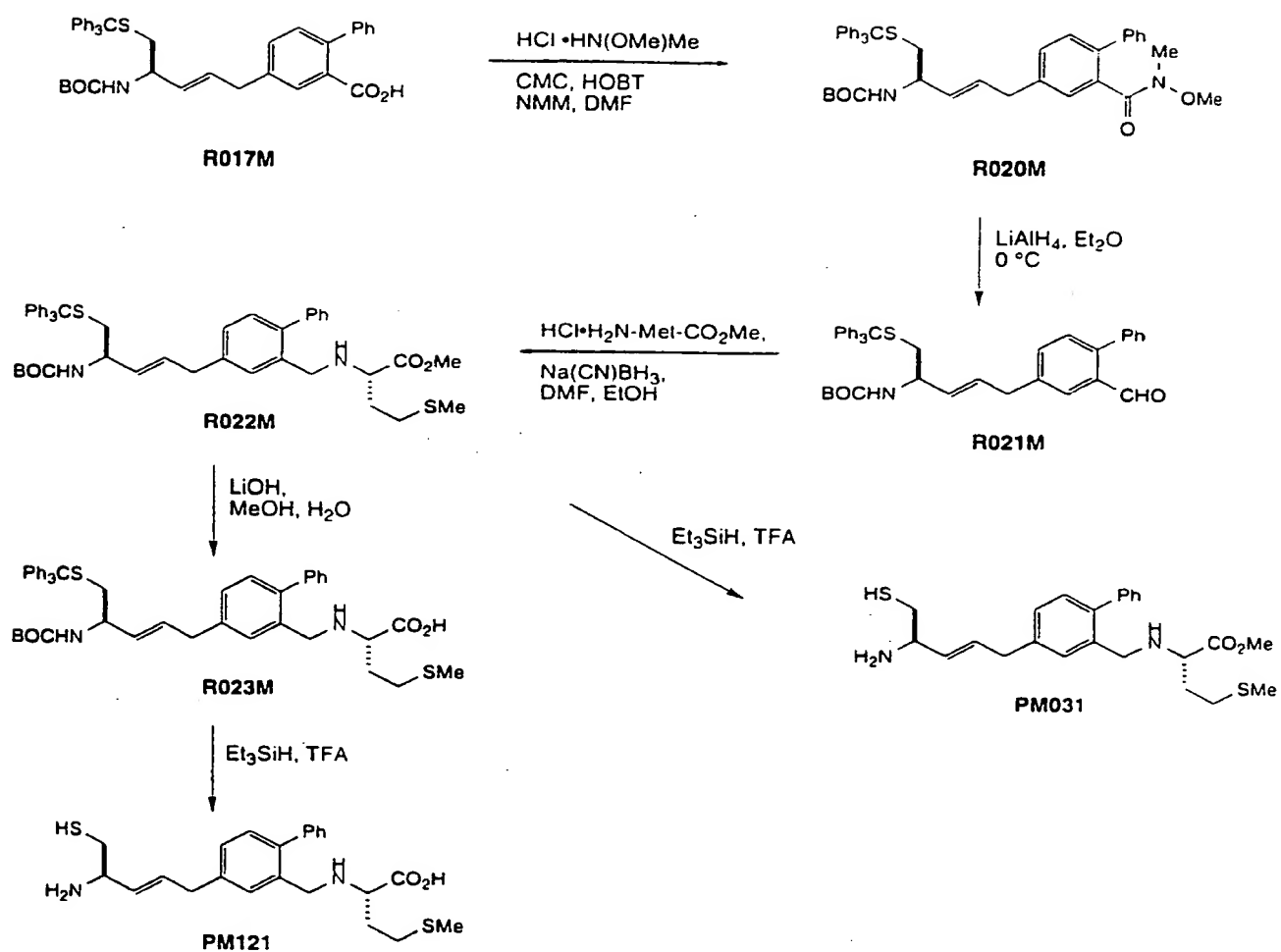
Scheme VIII



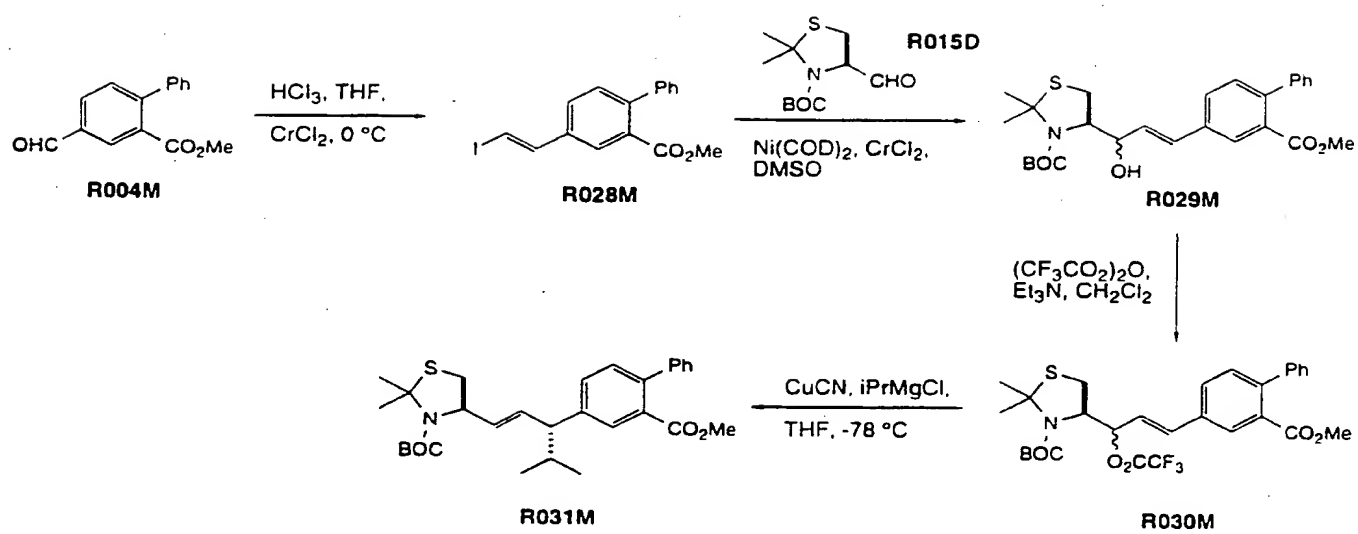
Scheme IX



Scheme X



Scheme XI



E. *In vitro* and *in vivo* data demonstrating utility

Ras proteins mediate the transformation of normal cells to cancer cells in many human cancers. Before becoming membrane associated and fully functional, ras proteins require post-translational processing. Compounds which inhibit prenylation will, therefore, inhibit the growth of ras-related cancers.

Compounds of the invention were screened in four art-accepted *in vitro* assays. First, each of over 60 tested inhibitor compounds was shown to inhibit FTase-mediated prenylation (Table 1). Second, each of over 60 tested compounds was shown to inhibit GGTase-mediated prenylation (Table 1). Third, each of over 60 tested compounds was shown to inhibit ras protein processing in whole cells (Table 2). Clearly, the compounds of the invention inhibit the prenylating activity of FTase, GGTase, or in most cases, both enzymes, with different potencies.

Furthermore, the compounds of the invention inhibit the anchorage-independent growth of ras-related tumor cell lines. For example, PD331 was shown to inhibit the growth of five tumor cell lines (Table 3). HT1080 is a neurofibrosarcoma with a N-ras mutation. MIApaca-2 is a pancreatic carcinoma and Sw620 is a colonic carcinoma; each of these has a K-ras mutation. T24 is a bladder carcinoma with a H-ras mutation; and zH1 is a H-ras-transformed NIH/3T3 mouse fibroblast. Additional compounds have been tested and have yielded positive results in these organ-specific or ras-protein specific anchorage-independent tumor cell models.

More importantly, an *in vivo* experiment demonstrated that compound PD331 effectively inhibited the growth of ras-associated tumors in mice (Table 4). The results of a second *in vivo* experiment demonstrated that another compound

(PM061) effectively inhibited the growth of ras-associated tumors in mice (Table 5).

Thus, the ability of the compounds of the invention to inhibit protein processing has been demonstrated in three
5 separate *in vitro* assays. The ability of the compounds of the invention to inhibit ras-related cancer growth has been demonstrated in an *in vitro* assay and two separate *in vivo* experiments. The compounds of the invention are effective inhibitors of ras-related cancers.

10 A. Inhibition of FTase and GGTase Prenylation

The ability of the disclosed inhibitor compounds to inhibit FTase was measured according to a published prenylation assay (Moores et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:14603 (1991). Partially purified FTase with 3 μ M recombinant H-ras and 440 nM [3 H]FPP (FTase) were used. The inhibitors
15 were diluted in assay buffer, and each assay mixture was incubated 15 min. at 37 °C. Where inhibition of GGTase was measured, partially purified GGTase with 5 μ M recombinant H-ras (61L, CAIL) and 1 μ M [3 H] geranylgeranyl diphosphate
20 were used.

The IC₅₀ (concentration of compound needed to cause 50% inhibition) values are presented in Table 1. Nanomolar concentrations of the indicated compounds were sufficient to inhibit farnesylation of ras proteins *in vitro*. For
25 screening candidate compounds useful for the treatment of ras-associated tumors, the FTase assay is preferred. One embodiment of the invention selectively inhibits FTase. Substitutions which confer GGTase specificity as taught herein also produced potent inhibitors of GGTase.

TABLE 1

	Compound	IC ₅₀	
		FTase	μ M GGTase
5	PA011	0.140	11.0
	PA021	0.028	7.1
	PA031	0.0036	0.215
	PA041	0.0025	0.056
	PA051	0.020	0.076
10	PA061	0.0021	0.048
	PA071	0.022	0.5
	PA081	0.102	2.66
	PA091	0.170	2.38
	PA101	0.170	1.30
15	PA111	0.013	0.27
	PA121	0.015	0.38
	PA131	0.028	1.8
	PA141	0.095	0.880
	PD012	0.038	0.62
20	PD022	0.0052	3.065
	PD032	0.45	2.86
	PD042	0.005	1.62
	PD052	2.81	8.05
	PD062	0.2	1.76
25	PD072	0.042	0.68
	PD082	1.57	>10
	PD092	0.052	3.2
	PD102	0.394	>10
	PD112	2.22	8.05
	PD122	0.003	0.010

	Compound	IC ₅₀	
		FTase	μ M GGTase
	PD421	0.57	3.4
	PD431	0.006	1.08
	PD441	0.026	0.17
	PD451	0.146	1.11
	PE011	0.043	1.030
	PE021	0.009	0.092
	PE031	0.020	0.14
	PE041	0.027	0.160
	PE051	0.29	2.30
	PE061	0.060	6.30
	PM011	1.13	1.6
	PM012	0.002	0.520
	PM021	0.017	0.075
	PM022	0.018	0.130
	PM031	0.115	1.40
	PM032	0.093	6.59
	PM041	0.18	1.4
	PM042	3.1	0.32
	PM051	0.00085	1.55
	PM052	0.0003	0.19
	PM061	0.007 (12)	0.144 (3)
	PM062	0.009	0.42
	PM071	0.71	0.95
	PM072	0.16	3.96
	PM081	0.17	1.68
	PM082	0.03	0.148

5	PD132	0.245	4.77
	PD142	0.042	2.12
	PD152	0.023 (12)	0.044 (5)
	PD162	0.26	4.57
	PD172	0.007	0.75
10	PD182	<0.001	0.0633 (4)
	PD192	0.296	2.99
	PD202	0.017	1.12 (3)
	PD212	0.003	0.0045
	PD222	0.71	3.04
15	PD301	0.002	0.0037
	PD311	0.069 (6)	0.57
	PD321	0.025	0.014
	PD331	0.011 (22)	0.013 (11)
	PD341	0.0002	0.0076
20	PD351	0.32	2.49
	PD361	0.0001	0.016
	PD371	0.038	0.112
	PD381	0.080	0.0710
	PD391	0.0290	0.0550
	PD401	0.028	1.40
	PD411	0.56	8.4

PM091	0.002	>1.0
PM092	0.215	3.50
PM101	0.024 (8)	0.793 (3)
PM102	0.29	4.85
PM111	0.024	0.246
PM112	0.0012	1.66
PM121	0.022	1.72
PM122	0.003	2.2
PM131	0.605	0.0024
PM132	0.119	1.63
PM141	0.0001	0.016
PM142	0.008	0.072
PM151	0.605	3.87
PM152	0.038	0.270
PM161	0.0009	2.14
PM162	0.0018	0.12
PM172	0.056	0.123
PM182	0.017	0.52
PM192	0.280	3.79
PM202	0.016 (2)	7.42 (2)
PM212	0.056	1.84
PT011	0.043	0.638

B. Inhibition of Prenylation in Whole Cells

The ability of compounds of the invention to inhibit H-ras farnesylation and rap1 geranylgeranylation in whole cells was determined. H-ras (61L) transformed NIH3T3 fibroblasts were generously provided by C. Der, Univ. N. Carolina. These fibroblasts were treated for 24 h with 50 μ M lovastatin (control) or the indicated concentrations of inhibitor. The cells were lysed in 1% NP-40, 5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 5 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM N-tosyl-L-phenylalanine chloromethyl ketone, 0.1 mM N-tosyl-L-lysine chloromethyl ketone, and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. The lysate was centrifuged (15000 x g, 5 min.) and the supernatant was used as a cell extract. Total protein was separated by SDS-PAGE in 15% acrylamide gel. After transfer to IMMOBILON P[™] membrane (Millipore), the blots were probed with LA069 mouse monoclonal antibody to H-ras (Quality Biotech), or rabbit polyclonal antibody to rap1/Krev (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). All Western blots were developed using ECL chemiluminescent reagents (Amersham).

The IC₅₀ values for H-ras are presented in Table 2. Sub-micromolar concentrations of the indicated compounds are sufficient to inhibit farnesylation of ras proteins in whole cells. In contrast, inhibition of geranylgeranylation of rap1 required compound concentrations in excess of 100 μ M (data not shown). Thus, many compounds of the invention inhibit farnesylation more specifically than geranylgeranylation.

TABLE 2

	Analog	H-ras IC ₅₀ μ M		Analog	H-ras IC ₅₀ μ M
	PA011	0.1		PD441	4.2
	PA021	0.08		PD451	0.4
5	PA031	1.0		PE011	0.01
	PA041	3.5		PE021	0.28
	PA051	1.9		PE031	0.33
	PA061	0.58		PE041	0.19
	PA071	3.1		PE051	0.11
10	PA081	0.025		PE061	1.1
	PA091	0.1		PM011	>100
	PA101	0.24		PM012	2.7
	PA111	0.13		PM021	2.1
	PA121	0.58		PM022	13.1
15	PA131	0.039		PM031	25
	PA141	0.017		PM032	19.5
	PD012	72		PM041	2.3
	PD022	0.4		PM042	>500
	PD032	1.95		PM051	23.5
20	PD042	1.95		PM052	2.6
	PD062	21		PM061	4.8
	PD072	7.4		PM062	0.36
	PD092	0.78		PM071	>100
	PD102	75		PM072	2.4
25	PD112	193		PM081	23.4
	PD122	0.4		PM082	21
	PD132	2.6		PM091	474
	PD142	7.3		PM092	2.7

5	PD152	0.32
	PD162	326
	PD172	13.1
	PD182	2.8
	PD192	0.18
10	PD202	1.95
	PD212	0.11
	PD222	>50
	PD301	4.5
	PD311	0.1-1
15	PD321	0.1-1
	PD331	0.4
	PD341	0.29
	PD351	3.3
	PD361	3.5
20	PD371	0.09
	PD381	-1
	PD391	16.4
	PD401	0.1-1
	PD411	0.22
	PD421	1.90

PM101	14.6
PM102	26
PM111	>100
PM112	4.0
PM121	23.4
PM122	23.4
PM131	>250
PM132	1.6
PM141	9.7
PM142	1.1
PM151	2.9
PM152	40.3
PM161	18.9
PM162	13.1
PM172	>100
PM182	2.7
PM192	0.23
PM202	1.2
PM212	0.045
PT011	0.023

C. Inhibition of Anchorage-Independent
Tumor Cell Growth

Five tumor cell lines were seeded at 600 cells/well (12-well plates) in 0.6 mL of 0.3% Noble agar in culture medium over a bottom agar layer (0.5% Noble agar in culture medium). The culture medium was Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Nissui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated calf serum (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY). A 10 mM stock solution of inhibitor compound PD331 in DMSO was diluted with culture medium to 3x the final concentration and 0.6 mL of the diluted inhibitor solution was overlayed on each well. Controls contained the same amount of DMSO as inhibitor samples. Plates were incubated at 37 °C in 5% CO₂ for 14 days. Colonies were counted by replacement of the overlaying medium with 0.6 mL of 2 mg/mL MTT in PBS, incubation for 30 min, and quantitation of scanned photographs. IC₅₀ concentrations for each cell line are shown below in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Cell Line	IC ₅₀ (μM)
HT1080	1.8
MIAPaca-2	19
Sw620	22
T24	0.3
zH1	0.6

D. Inhibition of human tumor xenograft in mice

H-ras (61L) transformed NIH3T3 fibroblasts were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated calf serum. 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 µg/mL streptomycin, and 0.75 mg/mL G418 (GIBCO) and incubated at 37 °C in 5% CO₂. Cells were harvested from exponential-phase maintenance cultures (T-225 cm² culture flasks, Corning Inc., Corning, NY) with trypsin-EDTA (GIBCO), centrifuged at 160 x g for 5 min, washed once with 10 mL cold Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS, GIBCO), and resuspended at a concentration of 1 x 10⁶ cells/mL.

Five week old female athymic nude mice were obtained from SLC (3371-8, Kotoummachi, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka 431-11, Japan) and maintained under pathogen-free conditions. The mice were subcutaneously injected in the lateral flank with 1 x 10⁵ H-ras transformed cells/mouse.

Inhibitor compound PD331 was suspended in saline containing 2% Tween-80 in a total injection volume of 0.2 mL. Two dosage concentrations were prepared, 0.3 mg/mouse or 1.0 mg/mouse. Compound PD331 was subcutaneously injected daily at the site of tumor cell implantation for 5 consecutive days, starting approximately 8 h after the implantation (day 0). The control group was injected with vehicle only. Body weight and tumor dimensions were measured at days 7, 10, and 14. Tumor volume was estimated by the following calculation: tumor volume = (0.5)(length x width x width). At day 14, each mouse was euthanized with CO₂(g), and each tumor was excised and weighed. The statistical significance was estimated by the Student's T-test. Final tumor volumes are presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Sample	Dosage	Tumor volume (μ l)	T/C(%) Volume
Control	vehicle	1634.40 \pm 527.93	100
PD331	0.3 mg/mouse	871.28 \pm 526.90	53.3
PD331	1.0 mg/mouse	269.55 \pm 292.95	16.5

5

Compound PD331 has a significant effect on H-ras tumor growth in mice. At every concentration, both the weight and the volume of the tumors from the treated group were less than the weight and volume of tumors from the control group. These data clearly demonstrate that the compounds of the invention inhibit the formation and growth of *in vivo* tumors caused by the ras oncogene.

E. Inhibition of human tumor xenograft in mice

The same *in vivo* experiment as Example D above was performed, using compound PM061. Instead of 0.3 mg/mouse and 1.0 mg/mouse, three injection concentrations were prepared (0.5 mg/mouse, 1.0 mg/mouse, and 2.0 mg/mouse). Body weight and tumor size were measured at days 7, 10, and 15. Tumors were excised at day 15. Final tumor volumes are presented in Table 5.

Compound PM061 had a significant effect on H-ras tumor growth in mice. An injection of 2.0 mg of compound PM061 decreased the tumor volume to 53.2% of the tumor volume in the control mouse. These data clearly demonstrate that the compounds of the invention inhibit the formation and growth of *in vivo* tumors caused by the ras oncogene.

TABLE 5

Sample	Dosage	Tumor Volume (μ l)	T/C(%) Volume
Control	vehicle	2613.6 \pm 462.8	100
PM061	0.5 mg/mouse	2360.4 \pm 645.0	90.3
PM061	1.0 mg/mouse	2660.3 \pm 756.4	101.8
PM061	2.0 mg/mouse	1400.6 \pm 703.2	53.6

5

F. Use

The disclosed compounds are used to treat ras-associated tumors in mammals, and particularly humans. The disclosed compounds are also used to treat tumors or other conditions mediated by (i) a farnesylated protein, such as ras, lamin B, or γ -transducin, (ii) a geranylgeranylated protein, such as Rap, Rab, or Rho, or (iii) a combination thereof.

The claimed pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be formed, for example, with 1, 2, 3, or more equivalents of hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, trifluoroacetic acid, and others known to those in the art of drug formulation. Compounds of the invention can be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions by admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic excipients and carriers. A pharmaceutical composition of the invention may contain more than one compound of the invention, and/or may also contain other therapeutic compounds not encompassed by the invention, such as anti-cancer agents. Another aspect of the invention is a packaged drug, containing a pharmaceutical composition formulated into individual dosages and printed instructions for self-administration.

Compounds of the invention may be prepared for use in parenteral administration, particularly in the form of

solutions or liquid suspensions; for oral administrations, particularly in the form of tablets or capsules; or intranasally, particularly in the form of powders, gels, oily solutions, nasal drops, aerosols, or mists. A compound
5 of the invention may be administered in unit dosage form, and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the pharmaceutical art, for example, as described in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences* (Mack Pub. Co., Easton, PA, 1980).

Formulations for parenteral administration may
10 contain as common excipients sterile water or sterile saline, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes, and the like. Controlled release of a compound of the invention may be obtained, in part, by use of biocompatible,
15 biodegradable polymers of lactide, and copolymers of lactide/glycolide or polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene. Additional parental delivery systems include ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes.

20 Formulations for inhalation administration contain lactose, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, glycocholate, or deoxycholate. Formulations for buccal administration may include glycocholate; formulations for vaginal administration may include citric acid.

25 The concentration of a disclosed compound in a pharmaceutically acceptable mixture will vary depending on several factors, including the dosage of the compound to be administered, the pharmacokinetic characteristics of the compound(s) employed, and the route of administration. In
30 general, the compounds of this invention may be provided in an aqueous physiological buffer solution containing about 0.1 to 10% w/v of compound for parenteral administration. Typical dose ranges are from about 0.1 to about 250 mg/kg of

body weight per day, given in 2-4 divided doses. Each divided dose may contain the same or different compounds of the invention. The dosage will be an effective amount depending on several factors including the type and extent
5 of cancer metastasis, the overall health of a patient, and the formulation and route of administration of the selected compound(s).

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, based on the description herein,
10 utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following specific examples are, therefore, to be construed merely as illustrative, and not limitative of the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. Publications mentioned herein are hereby incorporated by reference.

Example 1

Synthesis of Alcohols R003D

A 1.0 M solution of DIBAL in hexanes (87 mL, 87 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of amide R001D (17.7 g, 34.9 mmol, prepared from condensation of *N*-BOC, *S*-trityl cysteine and *N,O*-dimethyl hydroxylamine hydrochloride using hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate [HOBT], dicyclohexylcarbodiimide [DCC], and *N*-methylmorpholine [NMM] in dimethylformamide [DMF]) in anhydrous toluene (230 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 30 min, quenched with methanol (80 mL), and then allowed to warm to room temp. Saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate (100 mL) was added and the resulting two-phase mixture stirred rapidly at room temp for 45 min. CELITE® was added, the mixture was filtered through a pad of CELITE®, and the filter pad then was washed well with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and azeotroped two times with anhydrous toluene (15 mL) to afford the protected cysteine aldehyde.

To a solution of *E*-4-tertbutyldimethylsilyloxy-tri-*n*-butylstannylpropene (65.0 g, 14.09 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF) (230 mL) at -78°C was added a 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (58.6 mL, 146.5 mmol) dropwise. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred an additional 1 h at -78°C to complete transmetalation to lithiated olefin R002D. A solution of the protected cysteine aldehyde, described above, in anhydrous THF (50 mL, precooled to -78°C) was added to olefin R002D by cannula. The orange-red reaction mixture was allowed to stir for an additional 15 min. after completion of the addition. The solution then was quenched

by addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (60 mL), and allowed to warm to room temp. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic phases were dried with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a yellow liquid (~90 g). The crude product was partially purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with a (10-30%) ethyl acetate-hexanes gradient to afford the alcohols R003D (9.53 g, 44%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.1 - 7.5 m, 5.72 m, 5.53 dd (one isomer, $J = 6.1, 14.3$ Hz), 5.45 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.3$ Hz), 4.11 dd ($J = 6.4, 7.9$ Hz), 1.43 s (one isomer), 1.40 s (one isomer), 0.89 s, 0.04 s.

Example 2

Synthesis of Oxazolidinones R004D

Alcohols R003D (11.7 g, 18.9 mmol) were added to a suspension of hexane washed NaH (1.03 g, 42.8 mmol) in anhydrous THF (100 mL) by cannula, and the resulting mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and diluted with both water and ethyl acetate. After separation of the phases, the organic phase was washed with phosphate buffer (pH 7.2). The combined aqueous phases were extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried once with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and then concentrated to a dark foam (10.51 g). The dark foam was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (FC), eluting with 25% ethyl acetate-hexanes. Oxazolidinones R004D (6.59 g, 64%) were obtained as a yellow foam. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.1-7.5 m, 5.85 dt (one isomer, J = 4.7, 14.8 Hz), 5.77 (one isomer, J = 4.7, 14.8 Hz), 5.55 m, 4.84 t (one isomer, J = 7.3 Hz), 4.43 t (one isomer, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.16 m, 3.08 q (one isomer, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.96 q (one isomer, J = 4.7 Hz), 0.91 s (one isomer), 0.89 s (one isomer), 0.07 s, 0.04 s.

Example 3

Synthesis of Oxazolidinone R005D

Di-t-butyldicarbonate (3.95 g, 18.1 mmol) was added to a solution of oxazolidinone R004D (6.59 g, 12.1 mmol) and DMAP (300.4 mg, 1.46 mmol) in anhydrous THF (100 mL) that was maintained at 0°C. After 15 min, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temp and stirred for an additional 45 min. After dilution with ethyl acetate and water, the phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil. The mixture of oxazolidinones was purified and separated by FC, eluting with 15% ethyl acetate-hexanes to afford first the α alkoxy isomer (2.30 g, 36%) followed by the desired oxazolidinone R005D (3.71 g, 47%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.1-7.4 m, 5.91 dt (J = 15.4, 3.9 Hz), 5.81 ddt (J = 6.8, 15.5, 3.5 Hz), 4.29 m, 4.19 m, 2.53 dd (J = 7.5, 12.1 Hz), 2.22 dd (J = 3.7, 12.2), 1.48 s, 0.88 s, 0.44 s.

Example 4**Synthesis of Olefin R006D**

To a slurry of CuCN (2.06, 23.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (75 mL) at -40°C was added a 2 M solution of *i*-PrMgCl in THF (11.50 mL, 23.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at -40°C for 10 min and then at 0°C for 20 min. The resulting black mixture was cooled to -78°C and BF₃·OEt₂ (2.80 mL, 22.8 mmol), added dropwise. After stirring for 5 min, a solution of oxazolidinone R005D (3.71 g, 5.74 mmol) in anhydrous THF (25 mL) was added by cannula, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78°C. A mixture of a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (70 mL) and NH₄OH (35 mL) was added by cannula, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temp. Ethyl acetate was added, and the biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 15 min then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), and the combined aqueous phases were back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried with brine, dried over Na₂O₄, filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil. The crude product was purified by FC, eluting with 10% ethyl acetate-hexanes to afford the desired olefin R006D as yellow foam (2.64 g, 71%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.42 d (J = 8.0 Hz), 7.29 t (J = 7.3 Hz), 7.22 t (J = 7.2 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 8.7, 15.2 Hz), 5.27 dd (J = 5.9, 15.4 Hz), 4.57 bs, 4.18 bs, 3.54 ab q, 2.38 bm, 2.33 bm, 1.92 m. 1.79 octet (J ~ 7 Hz), 1.43 s, 0.87 s, 0.80 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.01 s.

Example 5

Synthesis of Alcohol R007D

A solution of silyl ether R006D (2.64 g, 4.09 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) (2.69 g, 10.28 mmol) in anhydrous THF (40 mL) was stirred for 5 h at room temp. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with pH 7.2 phosphate buffer. The organic layer was dried with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to afford a dark oil. The crude product was purified by FC, eluting with 25% ethyl acetate-hexanes to afford the desired alcohol R007D as a yellow oil (2.24 g, >100%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.41 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 7.28 t (J = 7.5 Hz), 7.21 t (J = 6.5 Hz), 5.33 dd (J = 5.5, 15.2 Hz), 5.27 dd (J = 8.2, 15.5 Hz), 4.60 bs, 4.10 bs, 3.63 dd (J = 4.6, 10.8 Hz), 3.34 dd (J = 9.10, 10.5 Hz), 2.43 bm, 2.27 bm, 1.93 m, 1.60 octet (J ~ 7 Hz), 1.41 s, 0.87 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 6

Synthesis of Aldehyde R008D

A solution of alcohol R007D (2.24 g, 4.09 mmol) and PCC (1.754 g, 8.14 mmol) was stirred in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) at room temp for 4 h. Solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residual material was slurried in CH₂Cl₂-methanol. This slurry was pipetted into a rapidly stirring suspension of CELITE® in ether, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was precipitated as before, but without the use of methanol. After filtration and concentration, a yellow-green oil was obtained which was promptly purified by FC, eluting with 15% ethyl acetate-hexanes. The aldehyde R008D (2.39 g, >100%)

was obtained as a pale yellow oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.41 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 7.28 t (J = 7.5 Hz),
5 7.21 t (J = 6.5 Hz), 5.33 dd (J = 5.5, 15.2 Hz), 5.27 dd
(J = 8.2, 15.5 Hz), 4.60 bs, 4.10 bs, 3.63 dd (J = 4.6, 10.8
Hz), 3.34 dd (J = 9.10, 10.5 Hz), 2.43 bm, 2.27 bm, 1.93 m,
1.60 octet (J ~ 7 Hz), 1.41 s, 0.87 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.85 d
(J = 6.8 Hz).

10

Example 7

Synthesis of Alcohols R009D

Aldehyde R008D (2.39 g, <4.09 mmol) and methyl E-3-
iodo-acrylate were placed in a flask, flushed with argon,
capped, and transferred to a dry box. Anhydrous freshly
15 distilled THF (20 mL) was added, followed by slow,
portionwise addition of 0.5% NiCl₂:CrCl₂ (1.52 g,
12.4 mmol). After 4 h, the dark mixture was removed from
the dry box and diluted with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and
CHCl₃. The resulting slurry was stirred rapidly overnight.
20 After separation of the phases, the organic phase was washed
once with water and once with phosphate buffer (pH 7.2)
which resulted in an emulsion. After removal of the
emulsion by filtration through CELITE® and clean separation
of the resulting two phases, the organic phase was dried
25 once with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and
concentrated to a yellow-green semisolid. Repeated
purification by FC, eluting with 15% ethyl acetate-hexanes
afforded the desired alcohols R009D as colorless oils
(524 mg, 21% overall from R006D). The following
30 characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic
resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ isomer I: 7.40 d (J = 7.5 Hz), 7.29 t (J = 7.5 Hz), 7.21 t (J = 7.3 Hz), 6.98 dd (J = 4.4, 15.6 Hz), 6.02 dd (J = 1.7, 15.6 Hz), 5.32 dd (J = 6.1, 15.2 Hz), 5.16 dd (J = 10.1, 15.3 Hz), 4.58 bs, 4.34 bs, 5 4.02 bs, 3.70 s, 2.46 dd (J = 5.5, 11.5 Hz), 2.34 bd (J = 9.7 Hz), 2.20 bs, 1.98 dt (J = 4.8, 15.2 Hz), 1.68 bm, 1.40 s, 0.96 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.84 d (J = 6.6 Hz).

Example 8

Synthesis of Mesylates R010D

10 A solution of Et₃N (246 μL, 1.77 mmol) was added to a solution of alcohol R009D (229.6 mg, 0.37 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (7.5 mL) at 0°C under N₂. A solution of methanesulfonyl chloride (129 μL, 1.68 mmol) then was added to the mixture, and the reaction was allowed to warm to room
15 temp. After dilution with ethyl acetate (25 mL) and saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, the organic phase was separated, dried with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil. This oil was purified by FC, eluting with a 15-25% ethyl acetate-hexanes gradient.
20 Mesylates R010D (252 mg, 98%) were obtained as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.39 d (J = 7.2 Hz), 7.28 t (J = 7.4 Hz), 7.21 t (J = 6.7 Hz), 6.80 dd (J = 6.4, 15.7 Hz), 6.06 bd (J = 15.6 Hz), 5.31 dd (J = 6.1, 15.2 Hz), 5.21 b, 4.58 bs, 25 4.11 q (J = 7.0 Hz), 3.68 s, 2.90 s, 2.43 bs, 2.22 bm, 1.82 m, 1.40 s, 0.92 d (J = 6.5 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 6.5 Hz).

Example 9

Synthesis of Diene R011D

A 2 M solution of benzyl magnesium chloride (335 μ L, 2.72 mmol) in THF was added dropwise to a suspension of CuCN (256.5 mg, 2.86 mmol) in anhydrous THF (7.5 mL) maintained at -40°C under Argon. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min at -40°C, and then warmed to 0°C for 20 min. The resulting dark, opaque mixture was cooled to -78°C and $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (335 μ L, 2.72 mmol) was added dropwise. After 5 min, a solution of mesylates R010D (186.1 mg, 0.27 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL + 2 mL rinse) was added. After 15 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and NH_4OH (1:1 v/v) and allowed to warm to room temp. It then was diluted with ethyl acetate, stirred vigorously for 15 min, diluted further with both ethyl acetate and water, and the phases were separated in a separatory funnel. The organic phase was washed with pH 7.2 phosphate buffer. The aqueous phase was back extracted with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic phases were dried with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil. After purification by FC, eluting with 10% ethyl acetate-hexanes, a mixture of the benzyl isomers of diene R011D (157.7 mg, 85%) was obtained. The isomers were separated after further purification by HPLC on silica, eluting with 5% ethyl acetate-hexanes to afford pure major β isomer R011D (~80 mg, 43%) as well the minor α isomer (43 mg, 23%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ major isomer: 7.09 - 7.40 m, 5.46 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.35 t (J = 10.5 Hz), 5.27 ddd (J = 1.2, 7.5, 15.4 Hz), 4.91 dd (J = 5.0, 15.2 Hz), 4.47 bs, 4.09 bs, 3.60 s, 3.55 q (J = 8.3 Hz), 3.00 dd (J = 7.5, 13.5 Hz), 2.75 dd

(J = 7.4, 13.5 Hz), 2.64 q (J = 8.1 Hz), 2.29 bm, 2.25 bm, 1.52 o (J = 7.5 Hz), 1.42 s, 0.81 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.78 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ minor isomer: 7.04 - 7.43 m, 5.34 m, 4.97
5 ddd (J = 0.6, 6.3, 15.3 Hz), 4.51 bs, 4.12 bs, 3.61 s, 3.28
q (J = 7.8 Hz), 3.07 dd (J = 7.2, 13.6 Hz), 2.76 dd
(J = 8.0, 13.6 Hz), 2.39 q (J = 6.9 Hz), 2.34 bm, 2.29 bm,
1.54 o (J = 6.6 Hz), 1.44 s, 0.75 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 10

10 Synthesis of Acid R012D

A solution of LiOH (11.5 mg, 480 μmol) in water (5.0 mL) was added to a solution of methyl ester R011D (110 mg, 160 μmol) in dioxane (5.0 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 12 h at room temp under N₂. Additional LiOH
15 (11.5 mg, 480 μmol) then was added, and the reaction was stirred for an additional 3 h. The reaction was acidified to pH 2 with 1 M KHSO₄, and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and then concentrated to
20 acid R012D (85 mg, 79%) which was obtained as a clear oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 6.97-7.37 m, 6.53 m, 5.45 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.33 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.24 dd (J = 7.8, 15.7 Hz), 4.94 dd
25 (J = 6.9, 15.3 Hz), 3.86 bs, 3.48 bm, 2.91 dd (J = 7.9, 13.4 Hz), 2.67 dd (J = 6.8, 13.4 Hz), 2.64 m, 2.33 q (J = 10.5 Hz), 2.10 dd (J = 5.9, 12.1 Hz), 1.5 m, 1.41 s, 0.82 d (J = 6.0 Hz), 0.80 d (J = 6.5 Hz).

Example 11

Synthesis of Amide R013D

Acid R012D (127.3 mg, 190 μ mol), *p*-nitrobenzyl methionine hydrochloride (obtained by HCl deprotection of 110 mg of *N*-BOC *p*-nitrobenzyl methionine, 290 μ mol), HOBT (31.3 mg, 230 μ mol), DCC (83.5 mg, 400 μ mol), and NMM (25 μ L, 230 μ mol) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2.0 mL) and then stirred at room temp overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the solid residue was washed well with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrates then were washed with water and phosphate buffer (pH 7.2). The aqueous phases were extracted with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic phases were dried once with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated to a yellow oil. Purification of the crude amide by FC, eluting with a 20-25% ethyl acetate-hexanes gradient, afforded amide R013D (165.8 mg, 93%) as a colorless foam. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 8.22 d ($J = 8.7$ Hz), 7.48 d ($J = 8.7$ Hz), 7.08-7.39 m, 6.15 bd, 5.55 t ($J = 10.5$ Hz), 5.41 t ($J = 10.3$ Hz), 5.31 dd ($J = 7.0, 15.3$ Hz), 5.22 ab quartet, 4.98 dd ($J = 5.8, 15.4$ Hz), 4.83 d ($J = 5.7$ Hz), 4.68 m, 4.52 bm, 4.09 bs, 3.33 q ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 3.06 dd ($J = 7.9, 13.4$ Hz), 2.70 dd ($J = 6.7, 13.4$ Hz), 2.59 m, 1.98 s, 1.42 s, 0.81 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.78 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 12

Synthesis of Acid R014D

To a solution of *p*-nitrobenzyl ester R013D (88.8 mg, 98.9 μ mol) in THF (1.5 mL) was added a solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (126 mg, 0.52 mmol) in water (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temp under N_2 for 2 h, whereupon it was quenched by addition of TFA (440 μ L,

5.71 mmol). Solvents were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in methanol. Undissolved solid was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was purified by HPLC on C18 reverse phase columns, eluting with a gradient of 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile. Acid R014D (48.8mg, 69%) was obtained as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.09-7.39 m, 5.55 t, (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.34 t (J = 10.5 Hz), 5.20 dd (J = 6.8, 15.3 Hz), 4.93 m, 4.40 dd (J = 3.9, 9.4 Hz), 3.89 bs, 3.52 q (J = 8.2 Hz), 2.82 dd (J = 10.1, 12.8 Hz), 2.64 dd (J = 5.4, 13.3 Hz), 2.40 dd (J = 7.6, 11.8 Hz), 2.14 dd (J = 6.0, 12.2 Hz), 1.96 s, 1.66 m, 1.52 m, 0.85 d (J = 7.2 Hz), 0.83 d (J = 7.0 Hz).

Example 13

Synthesis of PD331

TFA (~3 mL) was added to a slurry of acid R014D (48.8 mg, 88.2 μmol) in Et₃SiH (1 mL) at room temp, and the solution was stirred for 5 min. PD331 (27 mg, 68%) was obtained as a white solid after removal of solvents, purification of the residue by HPLC on C18 reverse phase columns (the elution gradient was 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile), and lyophilization from acetonitrile-water. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.13 d (J = 8.3 Hz), 7.15-7.28 m, 5.79 dd (J = 7.9, 15.7 Hz), 5.64 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.42 t (J = 10.5 Hz), 5.37 dd (J = 8.0, 15.2 Hz), 4.45 m, 3.80 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.59 q (J = 8.3 Hz), 2.95 dd (J = 9.4, 13.2 Hz), 2.76 dd (J = 6.2, 10.8 Hz), 2.71 dd (J = 6.3,

12.9 Hz), 2.09 m, 1.99 s, 1.93 m, 1.65 m, 0.93 d
(J = 6.8 Hz), 0.90 J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 14

Synthesis of Acrylate Ester R016D

5 CrCl₂ (17 g, 141 mmol) and then a solution of
Ni(COD)₂ (193 mg, 0.7 mmol) in THF (~2 mL) were added to a
solution of aldehyde R015D (21.1 g, 86 mmol) and E-3-
iodoacrylate (30 g, 141 mmol) in THF (250 mL) in a dry box
that was maintained with an inert atmosphere. Following the
10 addition, a mild exotherm occurred, and the temperature of
the mixture increased to approximately 50 - 60°C. The
reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 14 h, at
which time additional CrCl₂ (5.28 g, 43 mmol) and E-3-
iodoacrylate (10 g, 47 mmol) were added. After an
15 additional 16 h, CrCl₂ (5.28 g, 43 mmol) and Ni(COD)₂
(65 mg, 0.23 mmol) again were added. Twelve hours later,
TLC monitoring (20% ethyl acetate-hexanes) indicated that
the starting material was consumed.

The reaction then was diluted with saturated aqueous
20 NH₄Cl (300 mL) and CHCl₃ (300 mL), and the resulting two-
phase mixture was rapidly stirred overnight. The layers
were separated, and the organic phase was rapidly stirred
with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (300 mL) for 2 h. The combined
aqueous phases were extracted with CHCl₃ (2 x 200 mL). The
25 combined organic phases were dried once with brine, further
dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a crude
oil. This oil was further purified several times with
silica gel FC's. For the initial columns, elutions were
performed with 10-30% ethyl acetate-hexanes gradients; for
30 later columns 10-20% ether:CH₂Cl₂ gradients were used.
Acrylate ester R016D (17.4 g, 61%) was obtained as a mixture
of C.4 alcohols as a slightly impure yellow oil. From
examination of the ¹H NMR spectrum, the α:β ratio appeared

to be approximately 1:2. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 6.99 bd (J = 14.0 Hz, β), 6.96 dd (J = 5.6, 15.6 Hz, α), 6.17 dd (J = 1.7, 15.5 Hz, β), 6.13 dd (J = 1.0, 15.4 Hz, α), 4.65 s (β), 4.61 t (J = 6.6 Hz, α), 4.50 bs (β), 4.48 t (J = 6.7 Hz, α), 3.75 s (β), 3.74 s (α), 3.15 dd (J = 6.2, 12.4 Hz), 2.91 d (J = 12.3 Hz, β), 2.71 d (J = 12.5 Hz α), 1.76 s, 1.74 s, 1.44 s.

Example 15

Synthesis of Mesylates R017D

Triethylamine (13.4 mL, 96.3 mmol) was added to a solution of alcohols R016D (19.1 g, 57.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL, at 0°C). Methanesulfonyl chloride (7 mL, 90 mmol) subsequently was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 20 min at 0°C, then the ice bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred an additional 30 min at ambient temperature. The reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (400 mL), diluted with ethyl acetate (1 L), and shaken. The layers then were separated, and the organic layer was dried once with brine, further dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and then concentrated. The crude mesylate was purified by FC, eluting with a 0-30% ethyl acetate-hexane gradient affording mesylates R017D (22.0 g, 93%) as a yellow oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.08 dd (J = 6.3, 15.6 Hz, α), 6.93 bdd (J = 8.2, 14.8 Hz, β), 6.05 bd (J = 14.4 Hz, β), 5.59 bm (α), 5.43 t (J = 7.8 Hz), 3.75 s (α), 3.71 s (β), 3.20 dd

(J = 6.7, 12.9 Hz, α), 3.16 dd (J = 5.7, 12.7 Hz, β), 3.07 bm (α), 2.99 s, 2.96 bd (J = 12.7 Hz, β), 1.73 bs, 1.70 bs, 1.41 s.

Example 16

5 Synthesis of Olefinic Esters R018D

A 2 M solution of *i*-PrMgCl in THF (111 mL, 222 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of CuCN (20 g, 222 mmol) in THF (200 mL, at -40 °C). The reaction mixture turned black and became viscous. After the addition was complete, 10 the mixture was warmed to 0°C, stirred for an additional 30 min, then recooled to -78°C. Then, BF₃•OEt₂ (31.5g, 222 mmol) was added, the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, and a solution of mesylates R018D (22 g, 53.7 mmol) in THF (40 mL) then was added by cannula. After 15 min, TLC 15 (20% ethyl acetate-hexanes) indicated that the starting material had completely disappeared. The reaction was quenched with 1:1 saturated aqueous NH₄Cl:aqueous NH₄OH (50 mL), and the mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature. Additional saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (400 mL), 20 NH₄OH (50 mL), and ethyl acetate (1 L) were added, and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 h. The layers were filtered through CELITE®, separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (300 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (400 mL), dried once 25 with brine (1 L), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered through MgSO₄, and then concentrated. The crude product was purified by FC, eluting with a 5-10% ethyl acetate-hexanes gradient. Esters R018D (13.8 g, 71%) were obtained as a colorless oil as a mixture of C.2 isomers. The following characteristic 30 values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 5.66 m, 4.78 bm, 3.66 s, 3.25 dd ($J = 5.6$, 11.6 Hz, β), 3.24 dd ($J = 5.9$, 11.7 Hz, α), 2.66 m, 2.57 d ($J = 11.7$ Hz, β), 2.55 d ($J = 11.8$ Hz, α), 1.96 b sept ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 1.77 s, 1.74 s, 1.42 s (α), 1.41 s (β), 0.89 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz, α), 0.87 d ($J = 8.0$ Hz), 0.85 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz, β).

Example 17

Synthesis of Alcohol R019D

A 1 M solution of DIBAL in cyclohexane (76 mL, 76 mmol) was added to a solution of ester R018D (13.6 g, 38.0 mmol) in toluene (250 mL) stirring at room temp. The reaction was stirred for 15 min and then quenched by the addition of saturated sodium potassium tartrate (250 mL). The resulting heterogeneous mixture was stirred vigorously for 2 h at room temp, diluted with ethyl acetate (500 mL), and the organic layer then was separated, dried with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered through MgSO_4 , and concentrated. The resulting crude mixture of alcohols was separated and purified by FC, eluting with a 5%-25% ethyl acetate-hexanes gradient to afford the α C.2 alcohol R019D (8.5 g, 68%) and the β C.2 alcohol isomer (3.6g, 29%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ α -isomer: 5.67 dd ($J = 6.3$, 15.3 Hz), 5.39 dd ($J = 9.3$, 15.2 Hz), 4.83 bm, 3.65 m, 3.31 t ($J = 10.1$ Hz), 3.26 dd ($J = 6.1$, 11.7 Hz), 2.58 d ($J = 11.7$ Hz), 1.99 m, 1.77 bs, 1.74 s, 1.43 s, 0.89 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.85 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ β -isomer: 5.62 dd ($J = 7.1$, 15.2 Hz), 5.33 m, 4.73 bm, 3.64 dt ($J = 5.4$, 15.2 Hz), 3.32 t

(J = 10.4 Hz), 3.36 dd (J = 6.2, 11.8 Hz), 1.98 m, 1.73 bs, 1.43 s, 0.88 d (J = 6.7), 0.84 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 18

Synthesis of Aldehyde R020D

5 The Dess-Martin Periodinane, 1,1,1,-triacetoxy-1,1-dihydro-1,2-benziodoxol-3(1H)-one, (5.4 g, 12.9 mmol) was suspended in diethyl ether (25 mL) under argon and stirred for 5 min. The ether was decanted, and the reagent was dried under a stream of argon for 10 min. The resulting
10 solid was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL), and then 4 Å molecular sieves (1 g) and t-butanol (956 mg, 12.9 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, after which alcohol R019D (1.42 g, 4.31 mmol) was added. After 4 h, TLC monitoring (eluting with 20% ethyl acetate-hexanes)
15 indicated that the reaction was complete. Diethyl ether (50 mL) was added, and the resulting suspension was filtered through CELITE®. The filtrate was washed with 10% Na₂S₂O₃ (30 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30 mL), and water, then dried with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and
20 concentrated to an oil. The crude aldehyde was purified by FC, eluting with 10% ethyl acetate hexanes to afford aldehyde R020D (1.3 g, 92%) as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

25 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 9.57 d (J = 2.7 Hz), 5.74 dd (J = 7.0, 15.3 Hz), 5.60 bm, 4.84 bm, 3.26 dd (J = 6.0, 11.8 Hz), 2.70 bm, 2.56 d (J = 11.8 Hz), 2.10 o (J = 6.9 Hz), 1.74 s, 1.42 s, 0.94 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.6 Hz).

Example 19

Synthesis of Acrylate Ester R021D

30 CrCl₂ (1.5 g, 11.9 mmol) and Ni(COD)₂ (7.3 mg,

0.026 mmol) were added sequentially to a solution of aldehyde R020D (1.3 g, 3.97 mmol) and E-3-iodoacrylate (2.5 g, 11.9 mmol) in THF (250 mL) in a dry box maintained with an inert atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred
5 for 14 h, at which time TLC monitoring (20% ethyl acetate-hexanes) indicated that the starting material had been consumed.

The reaction was diluted with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (100 mL) and stirred for 1 h at room temp. After
10 dilution with CHCl_3 (100 mL) followed by vigorous mixing, the resulting emulsion was filtered through CELITE®. The layers were separated, and the organic phase was dried once with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a crude oil. The crude oil was purified by FC, eluting with
15 20% ethyl acetate-hexanes. Acrylate ester R021D (1.13 g, 68%) was obtained as a mixture of C.4 epimeric alcohols. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 6.97 dd ($J = 4.7, 15.6$ Hz), 6.01 dd
20 ($J = 1.4, 15.6$ Hz), 5.70 dd ($J = 6.5, 15.3$ Hz), 5.30 m, 4.81
bm, 4.38 m, 3.26 dd ($J = 6.2, 11.8$ Hz), 2.55 bd
($J = 11.9$ Hz), 2.02 m, 1.73 s, 1.43 s, 0.95 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz),
0.87 d ($J = 6.1$ Hz).

Example 20

25 Synthesis of Diene Ester R022D

Triethylamine (604 μL , 4.34 mmol) was added to a solution of alcohols R021D (1.12 g, 2.71 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL at 0°C). Methanesulfonyl chloride (314 μL , 4.06 mmol) then was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred
30 for 20 min at 0°C , the ice bath then was removed, and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for approximately 30 min. At that point, TLC (eluting with 20% diethyl ether-

CH₂Cl₂) indicated complete disappearance of starting material. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, then diluted with ethyl acetate, and shaken. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was dried once with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and then concentrated. The crude mesylate was used immediately for the following S_N2' displacement.

A 2.0 M solution of benzyl magnesium chloride in THF (5.4 mL, 10.8 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of CuCN in THF stirring at -40°C. After the addition was complete, the pale yellow solution was warmed to 0°C and stirred an additional 30 min. At that point the solution was gray. It then was cooled to -78°C, BF₃•OEt₂ (1.3 mL, 10.8 mmol) added, and the solution was stirred an additional 10 min. Next a solution of the crude mesylate (described above, ≤2.71 mmol) dissolved in THF (5 mL), was added. This addition was followed by a rinse with THF (5 mL), and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78°C. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of a mixture of NH₄OH (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL). The mixture was warmed to ambient temperature, and diluted with ethyl acetate and more NH₄Cl solution (50 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic layers were washed with water, dried with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a crude oil. Purification by FC, eluting with 3-10% ethyl acetate-hexanes, afforded the major β diene ester R022D (478 mg, 36%, isomer) and its C.2 minor isomer (333 mg, 25%). The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ C.2 β isomer: 7.25 m, 7.12 m, 5.45 m, 4.72 bm, 3.62 q (J = 8.7 Hz), 3.60 s, 3.21 dd (J = 6.1, 11.6 Hz),

3.03 dd ($J = 8.0, 13.6$ Hz), 2.76 dd ($J = 6.7, 13.6$ Hz), 2.70 q ($J = 8.3$ Hz), 2.43 ($J = 11.7$ Hz), 1.78 s, 1.76 s, 1.55 oct ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.43 s, 0.87 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.82 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ C.2 α isomer: 7.25 m, 7.15 m, 5.45 m, 4.78 bm, 3.62 s, 3.31 m, 3.26 dd ($J = 6.5, 12.0$ Hz), 3.07 dd ($J = 7.8, 13.6$ Hz), 2.80 dd ($J = 7.5, 13.7$ Hz), 2.54 d ($J = 11.6$ Hz), 2.42 m, 1.835, 1.77 s, 1.56 oct ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 1.45 s, 0.79 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

10

Example 21

Synthesis of Acid R023D

- A suspension of ester R022D (316 mg, 0.651 mmol) and LiOH (78 mg, 3.25 mmol) in a mixture of dioxane (2 mL) and water (2 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight.
- 15 The pH of the mixture was decreased to pH 2 with 0.1 N HCl, and the mixture then was extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to acid R023D (301 mg, 98%), which was obtained as a clear oil. The following
- 20 characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.26 m, 7.17 m, 5.45 m, 5.42 m, 4.70 bm, 3.62 q ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 3.21 dd ($J = 6.0, 11.6$ Hz), 3.06 dd ($J = 7.7, 13.7$ Hz), 2.78 dd ($J = 6.9, 13.6$ Hz), 2.69 m, 2.42
- 25 d ($J = 11.5$ Hz), 1.77 s, 1.75 s, 1.56 oct ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.43 s, 0.86 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.83 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 22

Synthesis of PNB Ester R024D

- A solution of NMM (60 μL , 0.54 mmol) was added to a
- 30 solution of acid R023D (245 mg, 0.517 mmol), EDC (119 mg, 0.62 mmol), HOBT (73 mg, 0.54 mmol), and methionine

p-nitrobenzyl ester hydrochloride (199 mg, 0.62 mmol) in DMF (4 mL). The resulting solution was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water (50 mL), dried twice with
5 brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a crude oil. Purification by FC, eluting with 20-30% ethyl acetate-hexanes, afforded pure PNB ester R024D (340 mg, 89%) as a colorless oil. The following
10 characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 8.23 d (J = 8.7 Hz), 7.49 d (J = 8.7 Hz), 7.25 m, 7.18 m, 6.14 bs, 5.50 m, 4.75 bm, 4.70 dt (J = 4.8, 7.5 Hz), 3.41 dt (J = 6.4, 8.9 Hz), 3.23 dd (J = 6.0, 11.6 Hz), 3.08 (J = 8.4, 13.4 Hz), 2.73 dd (J = 6.1, 13.4 Hz),
15 2.67 q (J = 7.9 Hz), 2.46 d (J = 11.7 Hz), 2.20 m, 2.1 m, 1.98 s, 1.84 m, 1.79 s, 1.76 s, 1.57 oct (J = 6.7 Hz), 1.44 s, 0.87 d (J = 6.2 Hz), 0.83 d (J = 6.6 Hz).

Example 23

Synthesis of Acid R025D

20 A solution of Na₂S•9 H₂O (1.67 g, 6.95 mmol) in water (5 mL) to a solution of PNB ester R024D (1.03 g, 1.39 mmol) in THF (10 mL), and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h 45 min at ambient temperature. The reaction was quenched by addition of 1.2 mL TFA, stirred for 15 min, and
25 the solvents were removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in methanol and purified by reverse phase HPLC, eluting with 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile to yield acid R025D (797 mg, 95%). The
30 following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.18 m, 7.10 m, 5.59 dd (J = 7.0, 15.2 Hz), 5.51 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.41 bm, 5.34 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 4.90 bs, 4.71 bm, 4.36 dd (J = 4.0, 9.3 Hz), 3.55 q (J = 4.7 Hz), 3.21 dd (J = 6.1, 11.8 Hz), 2.85 dd (J = 8.6, 14.9 Hz), 2.62 dd (J = 5.3, 13.2 Hz), 2.44 d (J = 11.8 Hz), 1.99 s, 1.85 m, 1.71 s, 1.68 s, 1.66 m, 1.37 s, 1.50 oct (J = 6.9 Hz), 1.37 s, 0.86 d (J = 6.3 Hz), 0.82 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 24

10 Synthesis of Disulfide R026D

A solution of thiazolidine R025D (250 mg, 0.411 mmol) in acetic acid (0.6 mL), DMF (2.0 mL), and water (1.0 mL) was cooled to 0°C for 15 min. MeO₂CSCl (45 μL, 0.493 mmol) was added dropwise to this mixture. After stirring for 30 min further at 0°C, analysis by reverse phase HPLC (eluting with 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile over 30 min) showed complete consumption of starting material. Solvents were removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC. Disulfide R026D (244 mg, 91%) was obtained as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.24 m, 7.17 m, 5.58 t (J = 10.3 Hz), 5.54 dd (J = 8.7, 16.6 Hz), 5.39 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.33 dd (J = 6.6, 15.4 Hz), 4.42 m, 4.21 m, 2.87 s, 3.55 m, 2.89 m, 2.72 dd (J = 5.9, 13.2 Hz), 2.03 m, 1.98 s, 1.93 m, 1.71 m, 1.57 oct (J = 6.7 Hz), 1.42 s, 0.89 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 25**Synthesis of Thiol R027D**

A solution of *n*-Bu₃P (0.97 mL, 3.94 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of disulfide R026D (863 mg, 1.32 mmol) in THF (30 mL) containing water (3 mL, ~166 mmol) at 0°C. After 18 min, analytical reverse phase HPLC (eluting with 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile over 30 min) indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction mixture was loaded directly onto a preparative reverse phase HPLC column, and then purified. Thiol R027D (681 mg, 92%) was obtained as a clear oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.25 m, 7.17 m, 5.58 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.52 dd (J = 9.1, 16.8 Hz), 5.40 (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.29 dd (J = 6.7, 15.5 Hz), 4.43 m, 4.03 m, 3.58 q (J = 8.3 Hz), 2.90 m, 2.71 dd (J = 5.9, 13.2 Hz), 2.58 m, 2.03 m, 1.98 s, 1.91 m, 1.71 m, 1.58 oct (J = 6.8 Hz), 1.42 s, 0.89 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 26**Synthesis of Compound PD331**

A solution of *N*-BOC protected thiol R027D (681 mg, 1.2 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and TFA (10 mL) was stirred at 0°C for 55 min. The mixture was worked up and purified as described above, affording pure analog PD331 (354 mg, 80%).

Example 27**Synthesis of Amide R028D**

A mixture of acid R023D (80 mg, 0.169 mmol), HCl•MeNHOMe (20 mg, 0.203 mmol), EDC (49 mg, 0.254 mmol), and NMM (19 mL, 0.169 mmol) in 3 mL CH₂Cl₂ was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 h. The resulting mixture was

diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL) and water (15 mL), transferred to a separatory funnel, and then shaken. The organic layer was washed with water, dried with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude oil was
5 purified by FC eluting with 15% ethyl acetate-hexanes to afford the desired amide R028D (68 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.25 m, 7.17 m, 5.60 t ($J = 10.2$ Hz), 5.56
10 m, 5.47 m, 5.40 t ($J = 10.4$ Hz), 4.77 b m, 4.08 b m, 3.30 s, 3.25 ($J = 6.1, 11.6$ Hz), 3.10 dd ($J = 8.7, 12.1$ Hz), 3.08 s, 2.76 q ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 2.66 dd ($J = 5.2, 13.2$ Hz), 2.50 d ($J = 11.6$ Hz), 1.81 s, 1.77 s, 1.57 oct ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 1.45 s, 0.87 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.83 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

15 **Example 28**

Synthesis of Aldehyde R029D

Lithium aluminum hydride (6 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added to a solution of amide R028D (68 mg, 0.13 mmol) in diethyl ether (5 mL) maintained at 0°C . After stirring for 30 min,
20 the resulting reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate and stirred an additional 30 minutes. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and
25 concentrated to the crude aldehyde, R029D used directly in the next reaction.

Example 29

Synthesis of Amine R030D

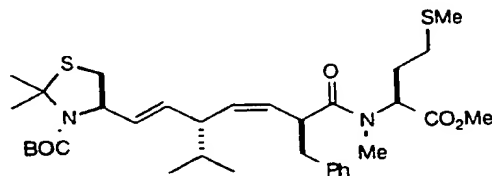
Sodium cyanoborohydride (41 mg, 0.195 mmol) was
30 added to a solution of the hydrochloride salt of methionine *p*-nitrobenzyl ester (64 mg, 0.195 mmol) and crude aldehyde R029D (≤ 0.13 mmol) in ethanol (5 mL). The resulting mixture

was stirred at ambient temperature overnight and then diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was dried with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a crude oil. After purification by FC
5 eluting with 20% ethyl acetate-hexanes, amine R030D (45 mg, 47%) was obtained as a white solid. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 8.24 d ($J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.51 d ($J = 8.7$ Hz),
10 7.25 t ($J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.16 t ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 7.11 d ($J = 7.6$ Hz), 5.49 m, 5.42 t ($J = 10.4$ Hz), 5.25 d ($J = 13.3$ Hz), 5.23 ab q, 5.18 t ($J = 10.3$ Hz), 3.37 dd ($J = 5.6, 7.8$ Hz), 3.21 dd ($J = 5.9, 11.6$ Hz), 2.83 m, 2.73 q ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 2.54 m, 2.40 m, 2.04 s, 1.89 m, 1.75 s, 1.54
15 m, 1.44 s, 0.88 d ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 0.86 ($J = 6.6$ Hz).

Example 30

Synthesis of Ester R031D

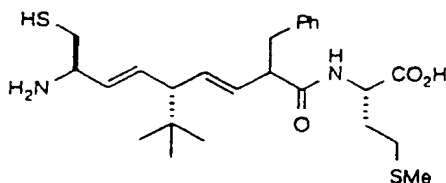


In a procedure similar to that used for the preparation of PNB ester R024D above, acid R023D
20 (93 mg, 0.203 mmol) and *N*-methyl methionine methyl ester hydrochloride (36 mg, 0.203 mmol) were coupled to afford ester R031D (24 mg, 19%) as a yellow oil. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

25 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.26 m, 7.18 m, 5.61 m, 5.48 m, 5.15 dd

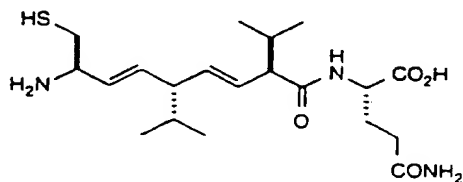
($J = 4.4, 10.4$ Hz), 4.64 dt ($J = 5.1, 7.3$ Hz), 3.64 s, 3.26 dd ($J = 6.1, 7.9$ Hz), 3.10 dd ($J = 10.0, 13.3$ Hz), 2.75 s, 2.2 m, 2.11 m, 2.02 s, 1.6 m, 1.44 s, 0.88 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.86 d ($J = 8.1$ Hz).

5

Example 31**Compound PD012**

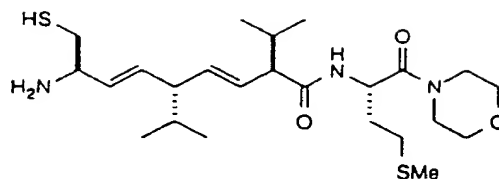
^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.22 d ($J = 8$ Hz), 7.13 - 7.26 m, 6.02 dd ($J = 7.3, 15.5$ Hz), 5.65 dd ($J = 8.7, 15.3$ Hz), 5.50 dd ($J = 7.9, 15.4$ Hz), 5.43 ddd ($J = 1.2, 8.0, 15.6$ Hz), 4.46 m, 3.82 q ($J = 7.3$ Hz), 2.98 dd ($J = 11.8, 13.3$ Hz), 2.81 dd ($J = 6.4, 15.3$ Hz), 2.75 m, 2.53 t ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 2.16 ddd ($J = 2.6, 8.7, 13.4$ Hz), 2.05 m, 1.98 s, 1.73 m, 0.85 s.

10

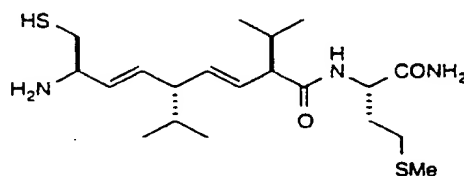
Example 32**Compound PD022**

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.35 d ($J = 8$ Hz), 5.91 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.5$ Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 7.3, 15.5$ Hz), 5.48 dd ($J = 8.9, 15.4$ Hz), 5.42 dd ($J = 7.8, 15.4$ Hz), 4.35 dd ($J = 5.3, 8.7$ Hz), 3.84 q ($J = 7.1$ Hz), 2.80 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.3$ Hz), 2.76 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.1$ Hz), 2.6 m, 2.27 m, 2.1 m, 1.95 m, 1.7 m, 0.94 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 0.90 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.88 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz).

20

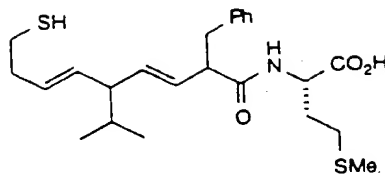
Example 33**Compound PD032**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.29 d (J = 8.0 Hz), 5.92 dd (J = 8.2, 15.6 Hz), 5.57 dd (J = 7.6, 15.5 Hz), 5.46 dd (J = 9.1, 15.4 Hz), 5.43 dd (J = 8.1, 15.5 Hz), 4.99 dt (J = 5.1, 8.4 Hz), 3.84 q (J = 7.5 Hz), 3.6 - 3.75 m, 3.52 m, 2.81 dd (J = 6.4, 14.0 Hz), 2.74 (J = 6.2, 14.0 Hz), 2.4 - 2.65 m, 2.06 s, 1.90 m, 1.71 o (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.91 d (J = 6.4 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 5.9 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 34**Compound PD042**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.12 d (J = 7.9 Hz), 5.92 dd (J = 8.1, 15.5 Hz), 5.57 dd (J = 7.6, 15.4 Hz), 5.46 dd (J = 9.4, 14.9 Hz), 5.43 dd (J = 7.7, 15.2 Hz), 4.48 m, 3.84 q (J = 7.3 Hz), 2.81 dd (J = 6.4, 14.5 Hz), 2.74 dd (J = 6.1, 14.5 Hz), 2.59 m, 2.48 m, 2.06 s, 2.05 m, 1.90 m, 1.71 o (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.91 d (J = 6.0 Hz), 0.91 (J = 6.5 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.1 Hz), 0.87 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

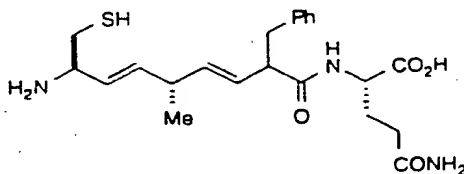
Example 35

Compound PD052

Isomer I

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.12 d ($J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.13 - 7.25 m, 5.52 dd ($J = 6.5, 14.8$ Hz), 5.47 dd ($J = 7.1, 15.2$ Hz), 5.40 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.4$ Hz), 5.26 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.3$ Hz), 4.44 dt ($J = 3.7, 9.1$ Hz), ~ 3.30 m, 2.98 dd ($J = 9.3, 13.3$ Hz), 2.73 dd ($J = 6.3, 13.3$ Hz), 2.50 ($J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.42 ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.28 ($J = 7.0$ Hz), ~2.1 m, 1.98 s, ~1.32 m, 1.57 o ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.83 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.83 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

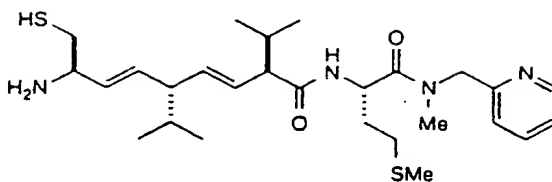
Example 36

Compound PD062

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.26 d ($J = 8$ Hz), 7.05 - 7.3 m, 5.62 dd ($J = 8.0, 14.1$ Hz), 5.55 dd ($J = 10.0, 14.1$ Hz), 4.28 m, 3.71 m, 3.01 m, 2.78 m, 2.35m, 2.23 m, 1.65 - 2.12 m, 0.99 d ($J = 7.2$ Hz).

Example 37

Compound PD072

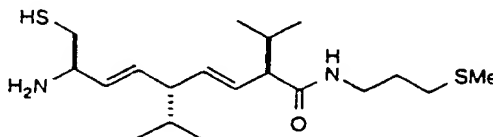


¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.63 d (J = 5.0 Hz), 8.16 t (J = 7.2 Hz),
7.62 d (J = 7.7 Hz), 7.50 m, 5.92 dd (J = 7.9, 15.3 Hz),
5 5.57 dd (J = 7.6, 15.3 Hz), 5.47 dd (J = 9.9, 16.5 Hz), 5.43
dd (J = 8.1, 15.5 Hz), 5.02 m, 4.99 d (J = 14.5 Hz), 4.64 d
(J = 16.1 Hz), 3.84 m, 3.32 s, 2.8 - 3.0 m, 2.09 s, 1.05 m,
1.70 m, 0.91 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.86 d
(J = 6.9 Hz), 0.83 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

10

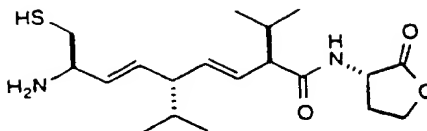
Example 38

Compound PD082



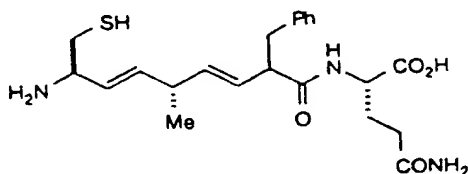
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.07 t (J = 5.2 Hz), 5.50 dd (J = 8.7,
15.2 Hz), 5.41 dd (J = 9.1, 15.3 Hz), 3.63 m, 3.26 m, 3.06
dd (J = 6.7, 10.7 Hz), 2.73 dd (J = 9.3, 10.5 Hz), 2.47 m,
15 2.04 s, 2.00 m, 1.90 m, 1.6 - 1.8 m, 0.92 d (J = 6.7 Hz),
0.89 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.87 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.83 d
(J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 39

Compound PD092

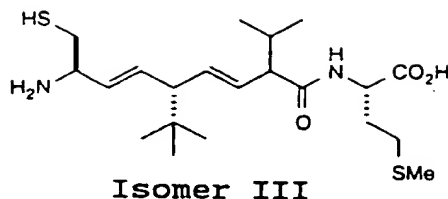
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.54 d (J = 7.7 Hz), 5.92 dd (J = 8.0, 15.5 Hz), 5.56 dd (J = 7.5, 15.4 Hz), 5.46 dd (J = 9.5, 14.8 Hz), 5.42 dd (J = 8.2, 15.4 Hz), 4.54 m, 4.43 dt (J = 1.9, 9.0 Hz), 4.13 m, 3.84 q (J = 7.2 Hz), 2.82 dd (J = 6.4, 14.5 Hz), 2.74 dd (J = 6.1, 14.5 Hz), 2.60 q (J = 7.0 Hz), 2.52 m, 2.23 m, 1.93 m, 1.70 o (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.96 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.92 d (J = 6.5 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.4 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 40

Compound PD102

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.23 d (J = 7.9 Hz), 7.12 - 7.24 m, 5.61 dd (J = 7.8, 15.5 Hz), 5.51 dd (J = 7.8, 15.5 Hz), 4.33 m, 3.73 m, 3.36 m, 3.05 m, 2.77 m, 2.40 m, 1.69 - 2.35 m, 1.59 q (J = 11.2 Hz), 1.04 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

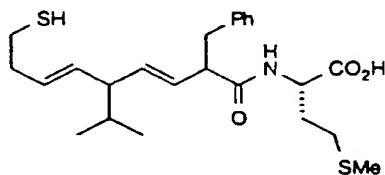
Exempl 45

Compound PD152

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.31 d (J = 8.0 Hz), 6.01 dd (J = 8.6, 15.5 Hz), 5.65 dd (J = 8.4, 15.3 Hz), 5.46 dd (J = 9.0, 15.5 Hz), 5.42 dd (J = 8.3, 15.2 Hz), 4.53 m, 3.85 q (J = 6.7 Hz), 2.81 dd (J = 6.5, 14.1 Hz), 2.75 dd (J = 6.1, 14.1 Hz), 2.51 - 2.61 m, 2.45 dt (J = 13.4, 7.9 Hz), 2.1 m, 2.06 s, 0.93 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.90 s, 0.86 d (J = 6.7 Hz) (an epimer of PD142).

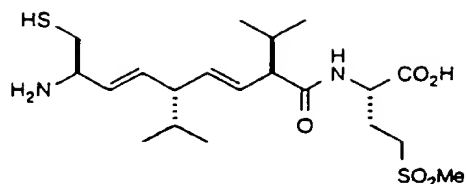
10

Example 46

Compound PD162

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.23 d (J = 8.0 Hz), 7.11 - 7.24 m, 5.43 dd (J = 7.9, 15.5 Hz), 5.36 dd (J = 7.3, 15.3 Hz), 5.33 dd (J = 7.6, 15.4 Hz), 5.13 dt (J = 14.5, 7.2 Hz), 4.52 m, 3.27 q (J = 7.5 Hz), 3.04 dd (J = 6.7, 13.6 Hz), 2.73 dd (J = 8.3, 13.6 Hz), 2.36 - 2.52 m, 2.24 q (J = 7.0 Hz), 2.09 m, 2.04 s, ~ 1.9 m, 1.53 o (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.79 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.788 (J = 6.8 Hz).

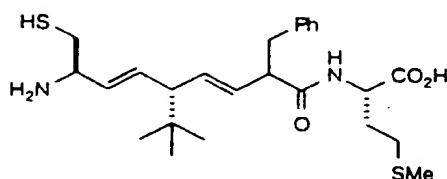
Exempl 47

Compound PD172

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.38 d (J = 7.6 Hz), 5.87 dd (J = 8.2, 15.5 Hz), 5.55 dd (J = 7.4, 15.5 Hz), 5.45 dd (J = 9.1, 15.4 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 7.8, 15.2 Hz), 4.51 m, 3.80 m, 3.60 m, 3.15 m, 3.00 m, 2.92 s, 2.78 dd (J = 6.3, 14.2 Hz), 2.70 dd (J = 5.9, 14.1 Hz), 2.56 m, 2.33 m, 2.09 m, 1.89 m, 1.68 o (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 5.8 Hz), 0.88 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 5.5 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

10

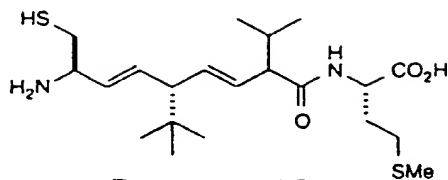
Example 48

Compound PD182

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.27 d (J = 8.0 Hz), 7.12 - 7.25 m, 5.90 dd (J = 8.7, 15.5 Hz), 5.57 dd (J = 7.7, 15.4 Hz), 5.48 dd (J = 8.0, 15.4 Hz), 5.32 dd (J = 7.8, 15.4 Hz), 4.49 m, 3.81 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.32 dd (J = 8.1, 15.7 Hz), 2.68 - 2.82 m, 2.35 - 2.51 m, 2.1m, 2.04 s, 1.90 m, 0.83 s.

15

Exempl 45

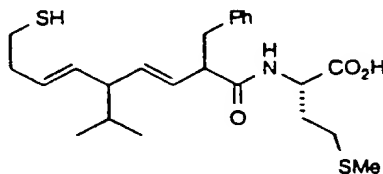
Compound PD152

Isomer III

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.31 d ($J = 8.0$ Hz), 6.01 dd ($J = 8.6$, 15.5 Hz), 5.65 dd ($J = 8.4$, 15.3 Hz), 5.46 dd ($J = 9.0$, 15.5 Hz), 5.42 dd ($J = 8.3$, 15.2 Hz), 4.53 m, 3.85 q ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 2.81 dd ($J = 6.5$, 14.1 Hz), 2.75 dd ($J = 6.1$, 14.1 Hz), 2.51 - 2.61 m, 2.45 dt ($J = 13.4$, 7.9 Hz), 2.1 m, 2.06 s, 0.93 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.90 s, 0.86 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz) (an epimer of PD142).

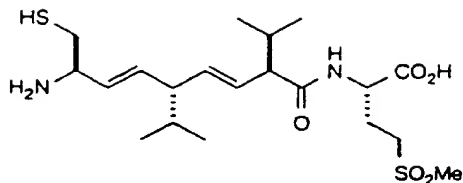
10

Example 46

Compound PD162

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.23 d ($J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.11 - 7.24 m, 5.43 dd ($J = 7.9$, 15.5 Hz), 5.36 dd ($J = 7.3$, 15.3 Hz), 5.33 dd ($J = 7.6$, 15.4 Hz), 5.13 dt ($J = 14.5$, 7.2 Hz), 4.52 m, 3.27 q ($J = 7.5$ Hz), 3.04 dd ($J = 6.7$, 13.6 Hz), 2.73 dd ($J = 8.3$, 13.6 Hz), 2.36 - 2.52 m, 2.24 q ($J = 7.0$ Hz), 2.09 m, 2.04 s, ~ 1.9 m, 1.53 o ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.79 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.788 ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

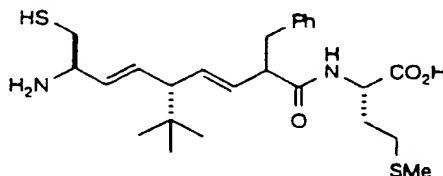
Exempl 47

Compound PD172

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.38 d (J = 7.6 Hz), 5.87 dd (J = 8.2, 15.5 Hz), 5.55 dd (J = 7.4, 15.5 Hz), 5.45 dd (J = 9.1, 15.4 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 7.8, 15.2 Hz), 4.51 m, 3.80 m, 3.60 m, 3.15 m, 3.00 m, 2.92 s, 2.78 dd (J = 6.3, 14.2 Hz), 2.70 dd (J = 5.9, 14.1 Hz), 2.56 m, 2.33 m, 2.09 m, 1.89 m, 1.68 o (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 5.8 Hz), 0.88 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 5.5 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

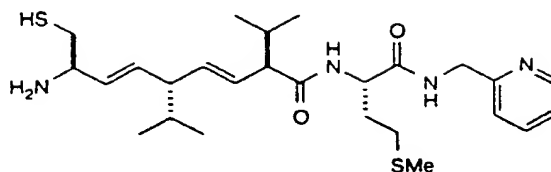
10

Example 48

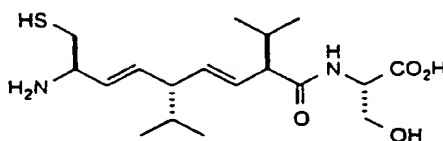
Compound PD182

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.27 d (J = 8.0 Hz), 7.12 - 7.25 m, 5.90 dd (J = 8.7, 15.5 Hz), 5.57 dd (J = 7.7, 15.4 Hz), 5.48 dd (J = 8.0, 15.4 Hz), 5.32 dd (J = 7.8, 15.4 Hz), 4.49 m, 3.81 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.32 dd (J = 8.1, 15.7 Hz), 2.68 - 2.82 m, 2.35 - 2.51 m, 2.1m, 2.04 s, 1.90 m, 0.83 s.

15

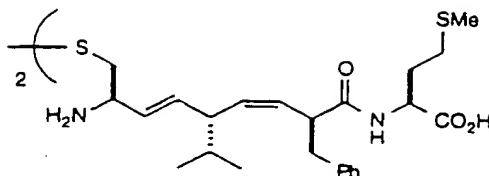
Exempl 49**Compound PD192**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 8.70 d ($J = 5.3$ Hz), 8.39 dt ($J = 0.9, 7.7$ Hz), 7.89 d ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.81 t ($J = 6.2$ Hz), 5.92 dd
 5 ($J = 8.4, 15.6$ Hz), 5.56 dd ($J = 7.7, 16.1$ Hz), 5.47 dd
 ($J = 9.8, 16.2$ Hz), 5.42 dd ($J = 7.9, 15.7$ Hz), 4.76 d
 ($J = 16.8$ Hz), 4.60 d ($J = 16.8$ Hz), 4.47 dd ($J = 5.3,$
 9.1 Hz), 3.84 q ($J = 7.4$ Hz), 2.80 dd ($J = 6.5, 12.9$ Hz),
 2.74 dd ($J = 6.1, 12.9$ Hz), 2.42 - 2.66 m, 2.07 s, 1.94 m,
 10 1.70 o ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.89 d
 ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.86 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.83 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 50**Compound PD202**

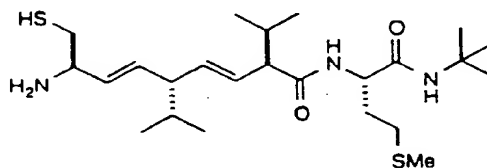
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 8.08 d ($J = 8.3$ Hz), 5.92 dd ($J = 9.2,$
 15 15.6 Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 7.3, 15.5$ Hz), 5.49 dd ($J = 9.0,$
 15.4 Hz), 5.43 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.2$ Hz), 4.46 dd ($J = 4.5,$
 9.2 Hz), 3.89 dd ($J = 5.0, 11.1$ Hz), ~ 3.8 m, 3.76 dd
 ($J = 4.1, 11.1$ Hz), ~ 3.65 m, 2.55 - 2.90 m, 1.95 m, 1.70 m,
 0.95 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.90 d
 20 ($J = 6.2$ Hz), 0.89 d ($J = 6.1$ Hz).

Example 51

Compound PD212

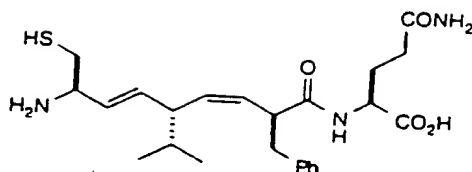
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.10 d (J = 8.6 Hz), 7.13 - 7.30 m, 5.79 dd (J = 7.8, 15.4 Hz), 5.64 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.41 dd (J = 8.1, 15.2 Hz), 5.38 t (J = 10.6 Hz), 4.43 m, 4.00 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.58 dt (J = 5.8, 9.2 Hz), 3.10 dd (J = 6.0, 13.9 Hz), 2.94 m, 2.70 dd (J = 5.6, 13.2 Hz), 2.05 m, 1.98 s, 1.90 m, 1.70 m, 1.63 o (J = 6.9 Hz), 0.92 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.89 (6.7 Hz).

Example 52

Compound PD222

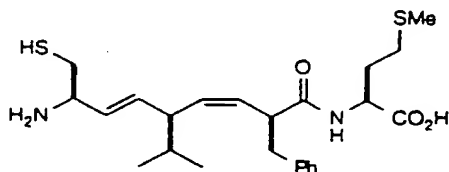
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.07 d (J = 8 Hz), 5.92 dd (J = 8.0, 15.1 Hz), 5.56 dd (J = 8.1, 15.1 Hz), 5.46 m, 4.36 m, 3.84 q (J = 6.5 Hz), 2.81 dd (J = 7.2, 14.4 Hz), 2.74 dd (J = 6.3, 14.4 Hz), 2.05 s, 1.94 m, 1.82 m, 1.58 m, 1.31 s, 0.91 d (J = 6.4 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.4 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 6.3 Hz), 0.88 d (J = 6.3 Hz).

Example 53

Compound PD301

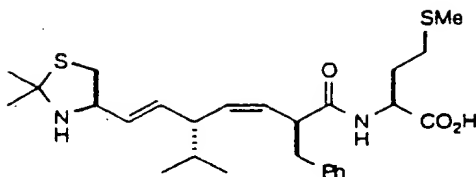
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.24 m, 7.19 m, 5.75 dd (J = 7.9, 15.4 Hz), 5.62 t (J = 10.4 Hz), 5.41 t (J = 10.6 Hz), 5.30 dd (J = 7.6, 15.6 Hz), 4.29 m, 3.77 q (J = 6.5 Hz), 3.59 q (J = 8.2 Hz), 2.94 m, 2.75 m, 1.5-2.0 m, 0.93 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 54

Compound PD311

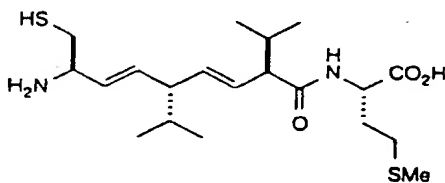
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.22 d (J = 9.9 Hz), 7.24 m, 7.18 m, 5.70 dd (J = 7.2, 16.6 Hz), 5.67 t (J = 11.1 Hz), 5.36 t (J = 11.1 Hz), 5.08 dd (J = 8.1, 17.0 Hz), 4.48 m, 3.71 q (J = 6.8 Hz), 3.56 q (J = 6.8 Hz), 3.05 dd (J = 6.8, 13.4 Hz), 2.83 q (J = 7.8 Hz), 2.7 m, 2.47 m, 2.38 m, 2.07 m, 2.03 s, 1.90 m, 1.64 oct (J = 4.4 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.86 (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 55

Compound PD321

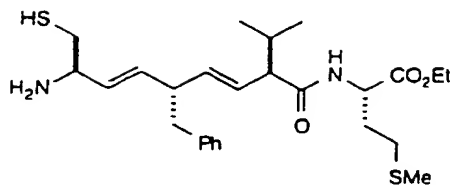
- ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 8.11 d ($J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.26 m, 7.19 m, 5.99 dd ($J = 7.9, 15.3$ Hz), 5.67 t ($J = 10.4$ Hz), 5.49 dd ($J = 8.6, 15.6$ Hz), 5.42 t ($J = 10.6$ Hz), 4.64 q ($J = 8.4$ Hz), 4.45 dd ($J = 4.2, 9.3$ Hz), 3.58 dt ($J = 6.6, 9.4$ Hz), 3.39 dd ($J = 6.9, 11.6$ Hz), 3.13 dd ($J = 9.9, 11.6$ Hz), 2.96 m, 2.69 dd ($J = 6.2, 13.4$ Hz), 2.5 m, 1.99 s, 1.95 m, 1.80 s, 1.79 s, 1.73 m, 1.66 oct ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.94 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.90 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 56

Compound PD341

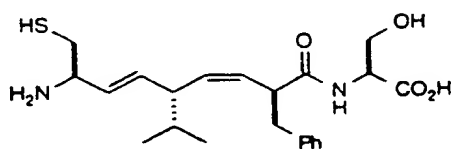
- ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 8.23 d ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 5.89 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 5.54 dd ($J = 7.5, 15.2$ Hz), 5.45 dd ($J = 8.4, 15.9$ Hz), 5.41 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.7$ Hz), 4.52 m, 3.84 q ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 2.82 dd ($J = 6.4, 13.9$ Hz), 2.75 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.0$ Hz), 2.59 m, 2.53 m, 2.47 m, 2.12 m, 2.07 s, 1.94 m, 1.71 m, 1.48 m, 0.95 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.93 d ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.89 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz).

Example 57

Compound PD351

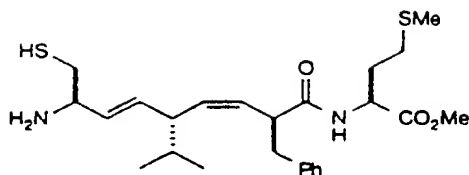
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 8.36 d (J = 7.6 Hz), 7.25 m, 7.16 m, 5.89
 dd (J = 7.4, 15.7 Hz), 5.55 dd (J = 6.8, 15.5 Hz), 5.45 dd
 5 (J = 9.0, 15.5 Hz), 5.40 dd (J = 7.4, 15.5 Hz), 4.48 m, 4.16
 q (J = 7.1 Hz), 3.81 q (J = 6.9 Hz), 3.17 pent.
 (J = 7.1 Hz), 2.77 d (J = 7.3 Hz), 2.75 dd (J = 6.8,
 15.0 Hz), 2.68 dd (J = 6.0, 14.0 Hz), 2.53 m, 2.45 m,
 2.06 s, 1.89 m, 1.25 t (J = 7.1 Hz), 0.92 (J = 6.6 Hz),
 10 0.83 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 58

Compound PD361

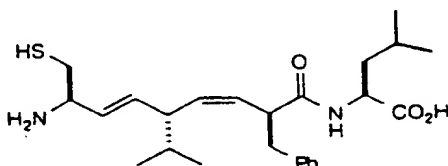
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.96 d (J = 7 Hz), 7.25 m, 7.20 m, 5.67 dd
 (J = 8.3, 15.9 Hz), 5.61 t (J = 10.6 Hz), 5.40 t (J = 10.6
 15 Hz), 5.19 dd (J = 7.5, 15.5 Hz), 4.43 m, 3.5-3.8 m, 3.03 m,
 2.85 q (J = 8.1 Hz), 2.72 m, 1.6 m, 0.91 d (J = 6.7 Hz),
 0.88 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 59

Compound PD371

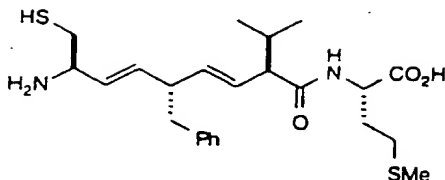
^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.21 d ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.26 m, 7.18 m, 5.82 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.4$ Hz), 5.65 t ($J = 10.4$ Hz), 5.40 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.6$ Hz), 5.39 t ($J = 10.5$ Hz), 4.47 dt ($J = 3.3, 6.6$ Hz), 4.00 q ($J = 7.3$ Hz), 3.65 s, 3.57 dt ($J = 5.7, 9.6$ Hz), 3.07 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.95 m, 2.70 dd ($J = 5.6, 13.3$ Hz), 2.05 m, 1.97 s, 1.89 m, 1.69 m, 0.95 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.90 ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 60

Compound PD381

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.06 d ($J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.25 m, 7.18 m, 5.78 dd ($J = 7.8, 15.5$ Hz), 5.64 t ($J = 10.2$ Hz), 5.41 t ($J = 10.5$ Hz), 5.34 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.3$ Hz), 4.34 q ($J = 7.4$ Hz), 3.79 q ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 3.59 q ($J = 8.3$ Hz), 3.30 d ($J = 1.5$ Hz), 2.94 m, 2.78 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.2$ Hz), 2.71 dd ($J = 5.9, 13.6$ Hz), 1.65 m, 1.43 m, 1.12 m, 0.94 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 0.90 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.80 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 0.76 d ($J = 6.4$ Hz).

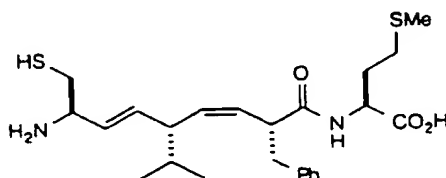
Example 61

Compound PD391

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.25 d (J = 7.7 Hz), 7.25 m, 7.16 m,
 5.89 dd (J = 7.4, 15.7 Hz), 5.56 dd (J = 6.8, 15.5 Hz),
 5 5.46 dd (J = 9.6, 16.2 Hz), 5.40 dd (J = 8.0, 15.6 Hz),
 4.48 m, 3.81 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.17 pent, (J = 7.1 Hz), 2.77 d
 (J = 7.4 Hz), 2.75 dd (J = 6.8, 16.0 Hz), 2.68 dd
 (J = 6.1, 14.2 Hz), 2.54 m, 2.46 m, 2.10 m, 2.07 s, 1.89 m,
 0.92 (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.83 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

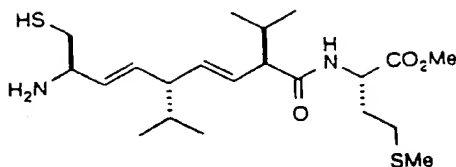
10

Example 62

Compound PD401

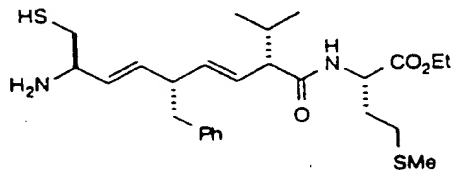
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.26 d (J = 7.9 Hz), 7.23 m, 7.17 m, 5.81
 dd (J = 8.1, 15.6 Hz), 5.48 m, 5.32 dd (J = 7.8, 15.5 Hz),
 4.49 m, 3.80 q (J = 6.9 Hz), 3.06 dd (J = 7.2, 13.9 Hz),
 15 2.80 ab m, 2.71 ab m, 2.53 m, 2.46 dd (J = 5.1, 8.1 Hz),
 2.39 m, 2.37 m, 2.05 s, 1.89 m, 1.62 oct (J = 6.5 Hz), 0.83
 d (J = 6.2 Hz).

Example 63

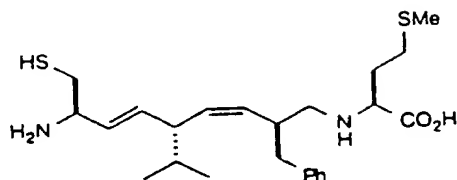
Compound PD411

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.38 d (J = 7.7 Hz), 5.89 dd (J = 8.2, 15.3 Hz), 5.53 dd (J = 7.5, 15.3 Hz), 5.44 dd (J = 9.4, 14.8 Hz), 5.40 ddd (J = 0.8, 8.2, 15.1 Hz), 4.54 ddd (J = 3.1, 6.4, 12.2 Hz), 3.83 q (J = 6.7 Hz), 3.70 s, 2.83 dd (J = 7.6, 13.9 Hz), 2.74 dd (J = 6.0, 14.0 Hz), 2.56 m, 2.45 m, 2.12 m, 2.06 s, 1.93 m, 1.71 oct (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.95 d (J = 6.5 Hz), 0.92 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.91 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 6.6 Hz).

Example 64

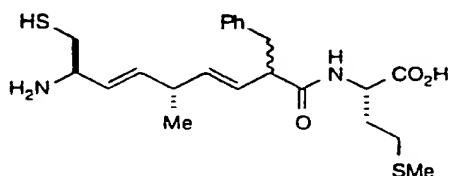
Compound PD421

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.36 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 7.25 m, 7.16 m, 5.93 dd (J = 6.4, 15.7 Hz), 5.4 m, 4.54 m, 4.16 q (J = 7.2 Hz), ~3.8 m 3.17 m, 2.80 m, 2.69 m, 2.54 m, 2.07 s, 0.83 (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.65 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 65**Synthesis of Compound PD431**

Amine R030D was converted to analog PD431 using the same methods used above for the conversion of ester R024D to analog PD331. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 5.60 dd (J = 7.4, 15.5 Hz), 5.54 t (J = 10.0 Hz), 5.36 t (J = 10.2 Hz), 5.14 dd (J = 7.4, 15.4 Hz), 3.79 t (J = 6.1 Hz), 3.11 m, 2.94 m, 2.86 dd (J = 5.4, 13.2 Hz), 2.78 q (J = 8.4 Hz), 2.71 dd (J = 6.0, 14.2 Hz), 2.63 m, 2.14 m (J = 6.6 Hz), 2.09 s, 1.66 oct (J = 7.0 Hz), 0.93 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.92 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

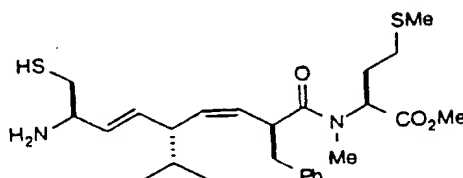
Example 66**Compound PD441**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.24 d (J = 8.2 Hz), 8.17 d (J = 8.2 Hz), 7.21 m, 7.15 m, 5.87 dd (J = 6.2, 15.6 Hz), 5.79 dd (J = 6.9, 15.6), 5.55 m, 5.43 dd (J = 6.5, 15.7 Hz), 5.40 dd (J = 7.3, 9.0 Hz), 5.33 dd (J = 7.8, 15.6 Hz), 4.45 m, 3.78 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.76 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.28 m, 3.04 dd

($J = 7.2, 13.5$ Hz), 2.96 dd ($J = 10.0, 13.2$ Hz), 2.87 m, 2.73 m, 2.46 m, 2.39 m, 2.11 m, 2.03 s, 1.96 s, 1.08 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.05 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz).

Example 67

5 Synthesis of Compound PD451



Ester R031D was converted to analog PD451 using the same methods used above for the conversion of ester R025D to analog PD331. The following characteristic values may be obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

- 10 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.27 m, 7.22 m, 5.84 dd ($J = 7.8, 15.6$ Hz), 5.62 t ($J = 10.4$ Hz), 5.47 t ($J = 10.1$ Hz), 5.42 dd ($J = 7.0, 15.0$ Hz), 5.03 dd ($J = 4.5, 10.3$ Hz), 4.07 dt ($J = 5.4, 9.4$ Hz), 3.83 q ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 3.63 s, 2.87 s, 2.00 s, 0.97 d ($J = 7.3$ Hz), 0.93 d ($J = 7.4$ Hz).

15 Example 68

Amine R001A

- The solid hydrochloride salt of phenylalaninyl methionine methyl ester was added to a solution of aldehyde R020D (488 mg, 1.492 mmol) in THF (20 mL). The mixture was
- 20 stirred at room temp for 15 min until homogeneous. Triacetoxysodium borohydride (1.392 g, 6.565 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at room temp for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL) and water (50 mL) and the two phases were
- 25 separated. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate (20 mL). Ethyl acetate extracts were combined and washed with saturated aq sodium bicarbonate and then brine.

The crude product was purified FC (20 g SiO₂) (eluting with 1:3 ethyl acetate:hexanes). Amine R001A was obtained as a colorless oil (677 mg, 73%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.2 - 7.3 m, 5.6 br m, 4.67 m, 5.28 m,
5 4.67 br m, 4.58 dd (J = 4.6, 8.8 Hz), 3.69 s, 3.36 dd
(J = 5.5, 7.9 Hz), 3.23 dd (J = 5.9, 11.8 Hz), 3.04 dd
(J = 5.4, 13.7 Hz), 2.81 dd (J = 8.2, 13.6 Hz), 2.69 dd
(J = 4.6, 10.9 Hz), 2.34 - 2.45 m, 2.28 m, 2.07 - 2.10 m,
2.05 s, 1.94 m, 1.74 (s x 2, 6H), 1.54 sept (J = 6.8), 1.44
10 s, 0.85 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.82 d (J = 6.9).

Example 69

Acid R002A

A solution of lithium hydroxide (95 mg, 3.95 mmol) in water (3 mL) was added to a solution of amine R001A (245 mg,
15 0.395 mmol) in dioxane (3 mL). The resulting cloudy mixture was stirred at room temp for 15 min during which time it became homogeneous. The reaction was quenched by dropwise addition of 0.1 N HCl (40 mL) until a pH of 5.7 was obtained. This aqueous solution was extracted four times
20 with chloroform (40 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The resulting residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC to give acid R002A as a white solid (332 mg, >100%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.27 - 7.37 m, 5.30 br m, 5.37 br m, 4.85
25 br s, 4.38 dd (J = 4.4, 9.3 Hz), 4.08 t (J = 7.3 Hz), 3.35
dd (J = 6.0, 11.8 Hz), 3.22 d (J = 7.8 Hz), 3.08 dd
(J = 4.6, 12.2 Hz), 2.83 br s, 2.66 d (J = 12.0 Hz), 2.41 m,
2.14 - 2.29 m, 2.09 - 2.14 m, 2.04 s, 1.96 m, 1.78 s, 1.76
30 s, 1.66 br m, 1.49 br s, 0.90 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.86 br m.

Example 70

Disulfide R003A

Methoxycarbonylsulfenyl chloride (63 mg, 0.494 mmol) was added to a solution of acid R002A (285 mg, 0.395 mmol) in HOAc (10 mL), DMF (1.25 mL) and water (0.625 mL) maintained at 0 °C. The solution was stirred for 4 h, during which time it was allowed to gradually warm to room temp. All volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC to afford disulfide R003A (237 mg, 78%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.24 - 7.37 m, 5.61 dd (J = 6.4, 15.4 Hz), 5.44 dd (J = 9.8, 15.4 Hz), 4.39 dd (J = 4.4, 9.4 Hz), 4.21 q, (J = 7.0 Hz), 4.09 dd (J = 6.3, 8.4 Hz), 3.92 s, 3.13 - 3.20 m, 2.85 - 3.02 m, 2.41 m, 2.21 - 2.27 m, 2.13 m, 2.04 s, 1.98 m, 1.66 sep (J = 6.6 Hz), 1.45 s, 0.90 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

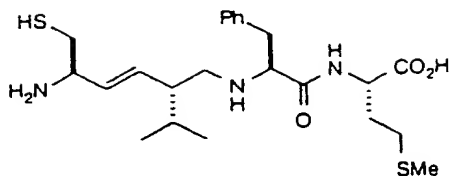
Example 71

Thiol R004A

Tri-n-butyl phosphine (310 mg, 1.535 mmol) was added to a solution of disulfide R003A (237 mg, 0.307 mmol) in THF (10 mL) and H₂O (1 mL). The solution was stirred at room temp for 2 h. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC to afford thiol R004A as an impure yellow oil (338 mg, >100%, contaminated by tri-n-butyl phosphine).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.67 d (J = 8.6 Hz), 7.27 - 7.36 m, 5.62 dd (J = 6.2, 15.2 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 9.5, 15.2 Hz), 4.38 br m, 4.06 m, 3.21 d (J = 7.5 Hz), 3.11 dd (J = 4.8, 12.0 Hz), 2.83 t (J = 12.4 Hz), 2.63 - 2.67 br m, 2.41 m, 2.19 - 2.31 m, 2.13 m, 2.04 s, 1.96 m, 1.66 m, 1.46 s, 0.90 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.85 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Exempl 72

Compound PA041

TFA (5 mL) was added to a solution of crude *N*-BOC-protected thiol R004A (338mg, 0.037 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL) and triethylsilane (0.5 mL) cooled in an ice-water bath. After the addition was complete, the cooling bath was removed and the solution was stirred at room temp for 1 h. All volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC. After lyophilization, analog PA041 was obtained as a white powder (109 mg, 51%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.27 - 7.36 m, 5.73 dd (J = 8.7, 15.5 Hz), 5.67 dd (J = 6.9, 15.4 Hz), 4.36 dd (J = 4.4, 9.4 Hz), 4.13 dd (J = 6.1, 8.6 Hz), 3.89 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.23 dd (J = 5.9, 13.6 Hz), 3.19 dd (J = 8.4, 13.4 Hz), 3.13 dd (J = 5.3, 12.4 Hz), 3.00 dd (J = 9.7, 12.3 Hz), 2.89 dd (J = 6.0, 14.0 Hz), 2.83 dd (J = 6.1, 14.5 Hz), 2.37 m, 2.21 m, 2.12 m, 2.03 s, 1.96 m, 1.77 o (J = 5.7 Hz), 0.95 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 73

Disulfide R005A

Methoxycarbonylsulphenyl chloride (77 mg, 0.605 mmol) was added to a solution of amine R001A (250 mg, 0.403 mmol) in HOAc (8 mL), DMF (1 mL), and water (0.5 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was stirred for 2 h, during which time it was allowed to gradually warm to room temp. All volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified

by reverse phase HPLC. Disulfide R005A was obtained as an oil (244 mg, 77%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.23 - 7.37 m, 5.61 dd (J = 6.6, 15.7 Hz), 5.44 dd (J = 10.1, 15.7 Hz), 4.47 dd (J = 4.5, 9.0 Hz), 4.21 q (J = 6.7 Hz), 4.08 t (J = 7.2 Hz), 3.92 s, 3.66 s, 3.09 - 3.20 m, 2.82 - 3.02 m, 2.41 m, 2.20 - 2.30 m, 2.09 m, 2.03 s, 1.93 m, 1.67 m, 1.45 s, 0.91 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 74

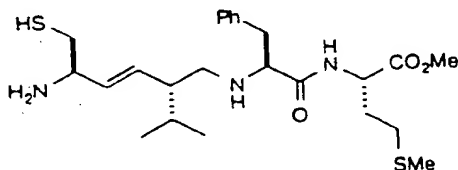
10 Thiol R006A

Tri-*n*-butyl phosphine (251 mg, 1.243 mmol) was added to a solution of disulfide R005A (244 mg, 0.311 mmol) in THF (10 mL) and water (1 mL). The solution was stirred at room temp for 2 h. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC to yield thiol R006A as an impure colorless oil (235 mg, >100%, contaminated by tri-*n*-butyl phosphine).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.27 - 7.38 m, 5.62 dd (J = 5.6, 15.4 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 10.2, 15.4 Hz), 4.46 dd (J = 4.5, 9.7 Hz), 4.05 - 4.11 m, 3.67 s, 3.18 - 3.22 m, 3.07 dd (J = 4.7, 12.5 Hz), 2.83 t (J = 11.4 Hz), 2.65 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 2.40 m, 2.20 - 2.30 m, 2.08 m, 2.03 s, 1.93 m, 1.67 m, 1.47 s, 0.90 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 75

25 Compound PA091

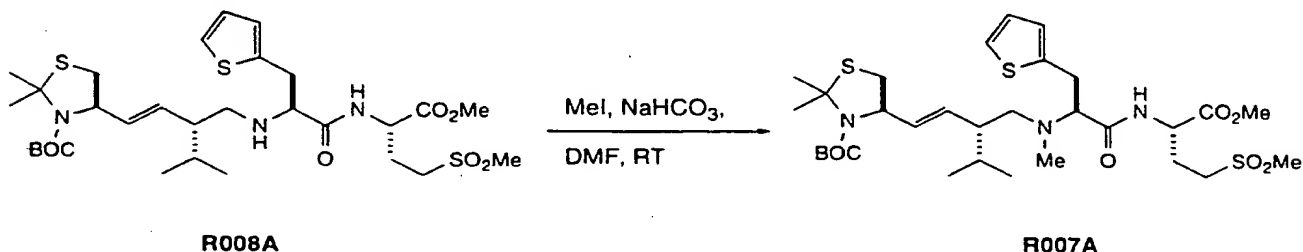


TFA (10 mL) was added to a solution of crude BOC-protected **R006A** (235 mg, 0.311 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) and triethylsilane (1 mL) cooled in an ice-water bath. After the addition was complete, the cooling bath was removed and the solution was stirred at room temp for an additional 3 h. All volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC. After lyophilization, compound **PA091** was obtained as a white powder (115 mg, 52%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.26 - 7.37 m, 5.74 dd (J = 8.7, 15.5 Hz), 5.67 dd (J = 6.8, 15.5 Hz), 4.44 dd (J = 4.6, 9.3 Hz), 4.13 dd (J = 5.6, 9.2 Hz), 3.90 q (J = 6.3 Hz), 3.66 s, 3.24 dd (J = 5.6, 13.4 Hz), 3.16 dd (J = 9.3, 13.4 Hz), 3.09 dd (J = 5.5, 12.3 Hz), 3.01 dd (J = 9.5, 12.2 Hz), 2.89 dd (J = 5.9, 14.3 Hz), 2.83 dd (J = 6.2, 14.3 Hz), 2.37 m, 2.24 m, 2.04-2.12 m, 2.03 s, 1.93 m, 1.78 o (J = 5.6 Hz), 0.96 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.91 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 76

Methyl amine R007A



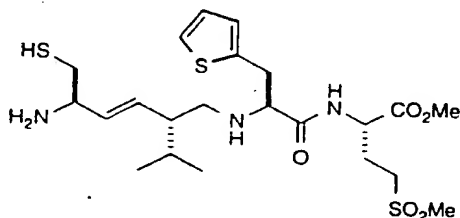
Methyl iodide (54 mg, 0.377 mmol) was added to a solution of amine **R008A** (226 mg, 0.343 mmol) in DMF (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temp. Sodium bicarbonate (32 mg, 0.377 mmol) was added and the resulting suspension was stirred at room temp for 24 h. Two percent aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted four times with ethyl

acetate (20 ml). The acetate extracts were combined, washed by brine, and dried over sodium sulfate. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and a yellowish oil residue was obtained. It was purified by FC (eluting with 1:1 ethyl acetate:hexanes). The desired methyl amine R007A (109 mg, 47%) was obtained as a colorless oil.

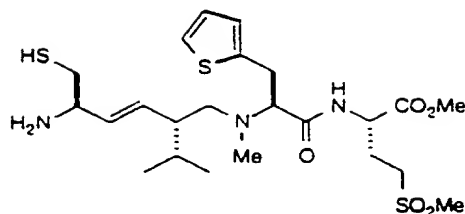
^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.19 dd ($J = 0.7, 4.9$ Hz), 6.87 - 6.91 m, 5.30 - 5.72 br m, 4.84 br m, 4.47 br m, 3.71 s, 3.52 br m, 3.27 - 3.36 m, 2.90 - 3.12 br m, 3.09 dd ($J = 5.8, 14.8$ Hz), 2.94 s, 2.64 dd ($J = 5.4, 12.4$ Hz), 2.57 d ($J = 11.8$ Hz), 2.21 - 2.38 br m, 2.30 s, 2.11 m, 1.76 s, 1.75 s, 1.46 s, 0.87 d ($J = 5.9$ Hz), 0.83 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz).

Example 77

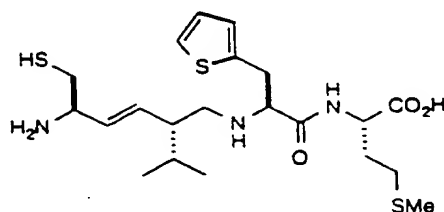
Compound PA011



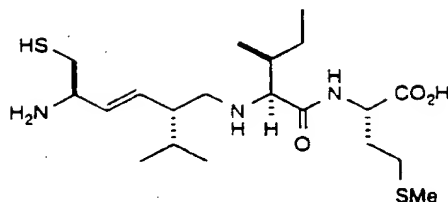
^1H NMR (CD_3OD): δ : 7.36 dd ($J = 1.2, 4.9$ Hz), 6.99 - 7.02 m, 5.75 dd ($J = 9.2, 15.5$ Hz), 5.65 dd ($J = 7.4, 15.6$ Hz), 4.48 dd ($J = 5.0, 8.8$ Hz), 4.11 br t ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.89 dd ($J = 6.1, 13.3$ Hz), 3.73 s, 3.44 d ($J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.15 dd ($J = 5.6, 12.4$ Hz), 2.91 - 3.05 m, 2.95 s, 2.87 dd ($J = 6.0, 14.3$ Hz), 2.82 dd ($J = 6.2, 14.3$ Hz), 2.33 - 2.43 m, 2.22 m, 1.79 m, 0.97 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.92 d ($J = 6.8$).

Example 78**Compound PA021**

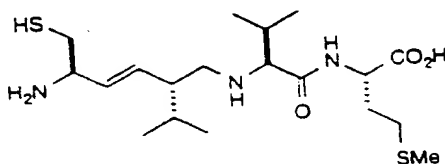
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.34 dd (J = 2.1, 4.1 Hz), 6.99 - 7.01 m,
 5.81 dd (J = 9.4, 15.6 Hz), 5.67 br m, 4.43 dd (J = 5.1,
 5 8.7 Hz), 4.07 br m, 3.89 dd (J = 6.4, 13.4 Hz), 3.71 s,
 3.51 br m, 3.12 - 3.30 br m, 2.77 - 3.02 br m, 2.95 s,
 2.49 br, 2.37 m, 2.21 m, 1.81 m, 0.97 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.92 d
 (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 79**Compound PA031**

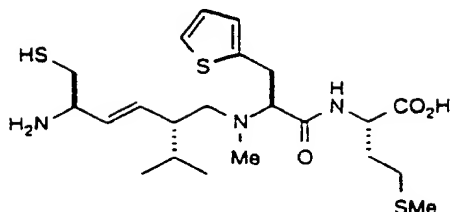
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.30 dd (J = 1.7, 4.0 Hz), 6.96 m, 5.71 dd
 (J = 9.5, 15.4 Hz), 5.60 dd (J = 7.6, 15.8 Hz), 4.44 dd
 (J = 4.4, 9.1 Hz), 3.98 bm, 3.86 q (J = 6.5 Hz), 3.45 dd
 (J = 7.4, 14.7 Hz), 3.38 dd (J = 6.4, 14.8 Hz), 3.07 dd
 15 (J = 4.9, 11.9 Hz), 2.92 bt (J = 10.7 Hz), 2.85 dd (J = 5.9,
 13.9 Hz), 2.80 dd (J = 5.9, 13.9 Hz), 2.47 ddd (J = 5.1,
 8.0, 13.1 Hz), 2.34 m, 2.16 m, 2.07 s, 2.02 m, 1.76 o
 (J = 6.4 Hz), 0.96 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.92 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 80**Compound PA051**

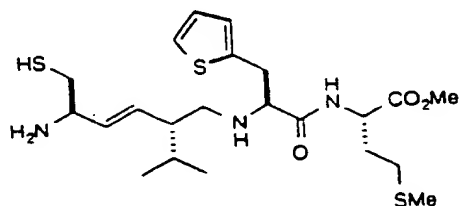
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 5.75 dd (J = 9.2, 15.5 Hz), 5.65 dd
 (J = 7.5, 15.6 Hz), 4.65 dd (J = 4.4, 9.8 Hz), 3.89 q
 5 (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.76 d (J = 4.8 Hz), 3.08 dd (J = 5.9, 12.4
 Hz), 3.03 dd (J = 8.5, 12.5 Hz), 2.87 d (J = 6.2 Hz), 2.64
 ddd (J = 5.2, 7.9, 13.1 Hz), 2.54 dt (J = 13.5, 7.8 Hz),
 2.39 m, 2.24 m, 2.10 s, 2.03 s, 1.81 o (J = 6.2 Hz), 1.66 m,
 1.39 m, 1.03 d (J = 6.9 Hz), 0.99 d (J = 7.5 Hz), 0.97 d
 10 (J = 6.9 Hz), 0.91 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 81**Compound PA061**

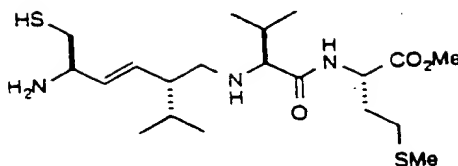
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 5.73 dd (J = 9.2, 15.6 Hz), 5.64
 (dd J = 7.9, 16.0 Hz), 4.65 dd (J = 4.2, 9.8 Hz), 3.89 q
 15 (J = 6.5 Hz), 3.73 d (J = 5.4 Hz), 3.07 m, 2.87 d
 (J = 6.1 Hz), 2.65 ddd (J = 5.1, 7.6, 12.7 Hz), 2.56 dt
 (J = 13.3, 7.7 Hz), 2.40 m, 2.28 m, 2.11 s, 2.05 m, 1.82 o
 (J = 6.2 Hz), 1.18 d (J = 6.9 Hz), 1.07 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.99
 (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.93 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 82**Compound PA071**

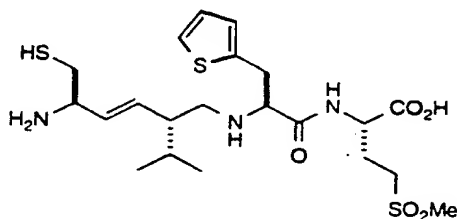
^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.31 m, 6.96 - 7.00 m, 5.80 dd ($J = 9.4$, 15.5 Hz), 5.65 dd ($J = 7.6$, 15.4 Hz), 4.40 dd ($J = 4.5$, 9.1 Hz), 4.06 br m, 3.88 dd ($J = 6.4$, 13.5 Hz), 3.45 - 3.57 m, 3.10 - 3.27 m, 2.72 - 2.89 m, 2.79 br s, 2.41 - 2.47 m, 2.33 m, 2.13 m, 2.05 s, 2.00 m, 1.77 m, 0.95 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 83**Compound PA081**

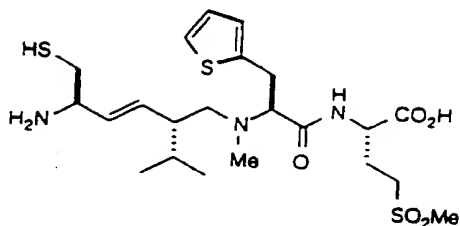
^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.31 dd ($J = 2.6$, 3.7 Hz), 6.97 m, 5.71 dd ($J = 9.2$, 15.4 Hz), 5.63 dd ($J = 7.3$, 15.4 Hz), 4.51 dd ($J = 4.6$, 9.2 Hz), 4.06 bm, 3.87 q ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 3.70 s, 3.43 m, 3.09 dd ($J = 5.1$, 11.9 Hz), 2.98 bt ($J = 10.9$ Hz), 2.87 dd ($J = 6.2$, 14.3 Hz), 2.81 dd ($J = 6.6$, 14.7 Hz), 2.47 ddd ($J = 5.4$, 7.7, 13.1 Hz), 2.35 m, 2.13 m, 2.06 s, 2.00 m, 1.78 o ($J = 6.3$ Hz), 0.99 d ($J = 7.5$ Hz), 0.93 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 84**Compound PA101**

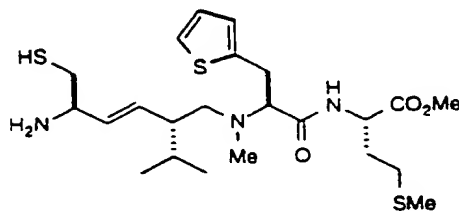
¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 5.73 dd (J = 9.2, 15.5 Hz), 5.63 dd (J = 8.0, 15.5 Hz), 4.70 dd (J = 4.4, 9.7 Hz), 3.89 q (J = 6.5 Hz), 3.73 s, 3.73 d (J ~ 4 Hz), 3.05 m, 2.87 d (J = 6.1 Hz), 2.64 ddd (J = 5.3, 7.6, 12.9 Hz), 2.55 dt (J = 14.4, 7.2 Hz), 2.40 m, 2.25 m, 2.10 s, 2.04 m, 1.82 o (J = 6.2 Hz), 1.17 d (J = 6.9 Hz), 1.07 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.99 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.93 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 85**Compound PA111**

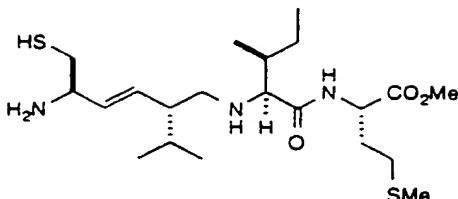
¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ: 7.34 dd (J = 2.3, 4.0 Hz), 6.97 - 7.01 m, 5.74 dd (J = 9.3, 15.5 Hz), 5.65 dd (J = 7.5, 15.6 Hz), 4.39 dd (J = 4.9, 8.4 Hz), 4.08 br t (J = 7.0 Hz), 3.88 dd (J = 6.2, 13.3 Hz), 3.41 - 3.49 m, 3.16 dd (J = 5.4, 12.3 Hz), 2.95 - 3.11 m, 2.95 s, 2.87 dd (J = 5.9, 14.3 Hz), 2.81 dd (J = 6.2, 14.3 Hz), 2.45 - 2.19 m, 1.78 m, 0.96 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.91 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 86**Compound PA121**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.32 dd ($J = 1.6, 4.6$ Hz), 6.97 - 7.01 m, 5.80 dd ($J = 9.4, 15.6$ Hz), 5.65 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.6$ Hz), 4.35 dd ($J = 5.0, 8.5$ Hz), 4.05 br m, 3.88 dd ($J = 6.3, 13.4$ Hz), 3.46 - 3.56 m, 3.11 - 3.30 br m, 2.78 - 3.03 m, 2.95 s, 2.35 - 2.48 m, 2.23 m, 1.78 m, 0.96 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 87**Compound PA131**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.34 dd ($J = 1.4, 4.9$ Hz), 6.97 - 7.00 m, 5.81 dd ($J = 9.4, 15.6$ Hz), 5.70 dd ($J = 7.3, 15.8$ Hz), 4.45 dd ($J = 4.7, 9.3$ Hz), 4.16 br m, 3.89 dd ($J = 6.3, 13.4$ Hz), 3.69 s, 3.54 br d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 3.29 br, 2.88 br s, 2.80 - 2.89 m, 2.51 br, 2.42 m, 2.28 m, 2.10 m, 2.04 s, 1.97 m, 1.78 m, 0.97 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.92 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 88**Compound PA141**

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 5.75 dd (J = 9.2, 15.6 Hz), 5.66 dd
 (J = 7.4, 15.5 Hz), 4.71 dd (J = 4.4, 9.8 Hz), 3.89 q
 5 (J = 6.5 Hz), 3.80 d (J = 4.7 Hz), 3.73 s, 3.06 d
 (J = 7.2 Hz), 2.88 dd (J = 6.1, 14.2 Hz), 2.84 dd
 (J = 6.2, 14.1 Hz), 2.63 ddd (J = 5.4, 7.6, 13.0 Hz),
 2.54 dt (J = 13.6, 7.6 Hz), 2.41 m, 2.20 m, 2.09 s, 2.02 m,
 1.81 o (J = 6.3 Hz), 1.66 m, 1.36 m, 1.02 d (J = 6.9 Hz),
 10 0.99 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 0.96 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.91 d
 (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 89**Bromoolefins R002E**

Sodium hydride (250 mg, 10.4 mmol) was added to a
 15 solution of L-(-)-methyl α-hydroxy-β-phenyl propionate
 (3.6 g, 20 mmol) and 1,3-dibromo propene (8.24 g, 41 mmol)
 in CH₃CN (60 mL) under argon at ambient temperature.
 Additional quantities of sodium hydride (650 mg, 27 mmol)
 were added batchwise at 2, 6, and 20 h. TLC (1:4 ethyl
 20 acetate:hexanes) showed complete consumption of starting
 material 5 h after the final sodium hydride addition. The
 resulting brown mixture was quenched with brine and
 extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried with
 brine, dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated to give 5.7 g of
 25 crude product. Purification by FC (eluting with 1:9 ethyl
 acetate:hexanes) afforded the desired bromoolefins R002E

(3.68 g, 62%) as a mixture of *cis:trans* olefins in a ratio of approximately 1:1. Separation of the olefin isomers could be achieved by more exhaustive chromatography. A small amount of alkyne derived from elimination of the desired
5 bromoolefinic products was also isolated (136 mg, 3%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ *cis* isomer: 7.31 - 7.22 m, 6.24 m, 6.13 m, 4.23 m, 4.13 - 4.09 m, 3.74 s, 3.1 - 2.9 m.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ *trans* isomer: 7.33 - 7.21 m, 6.20 - 6.10 m, 4.1 - 4.0 m, 3.80 dd ($J = 5.6, 13.2$ Hz), 3.73 s,
10 3.09 - 2.95 m.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ alkyne: 7.31 - 7.21 m, 4.38 dd ($J = 5.1, 7.6$ Hz), 4.26 dd ($J = 2.4, 16.1$ Hz), 4.15 dd ($J = 2.4, 16.1$ Hz), 3.72 s, 3.1 - 3.0 m, 2.39 t ($J = 2.4$ Hz).

Example 90

15 Alcohols R003E

A mixture of bromoolefins R002E slightly enriched in the *trans* isomer (*cis:trans* ratio = 2:3) (2.533 g, 4.7 mmol), aldehyde R015D (3.9 g, 15.9 mmol) and a stirring bar in a 250 mL flask were dried on a vacuum line for 2 h at
20 room temp and then placed under an argon atmosphere. DMSO (130 mL), freshly distilled from CaH_2 , was added by cannula under argon pressure. The mixture was placed in a dry box, then CrCl_2 (9 g, 73 mmol) and Ni(COD)_2 (90 mg, 0.32 mmol) were added with stirring. The resulting mixture was stirred
25 for an additional 3 d, then quenched with ammonium chloride solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (6 x 150 mL). The extract was washed with ammonium chloride solution, dried with MgSO_4 and evaporated to give 5.95 g of crude product. Purification by FC (eluting with 1:3 ethyl acetate:hexanes)

furnished the desired alcohols R003E (2.51 g, 64%) as a 1:2.3 mixture of diastereomers.

Both diastereomers appear to contain a *trans* olefin. Moreover, similar mixtures of *trans* products are obtained
5 irrespective of the configuration(s) of the starting bromoolefins.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.3 ~ 7.2 m, 5.7 ~ 5.6 m, 4.45 br m, 4.34 br m, 4.15 ~ 4.0 m, 3.85 m, 3.72 s and 3.71 s (ratio 1:2.3), 3.07 ~ 2.99 m, 2.86 m, 1.78 s and 1.76 s, 1.50 s and 1.46 s.

10 **Example 91**

Trifluoroacetates R004E

Trifluoroacetic acid anhydride (5.56 g, 26.5 mmol) and triethylamine (3.96 g, 39.2 mmol) were added at room temp to a solution of alcohol R003E (2.40 g, 5.16 mmol) stirring in
15 CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL). The mixture was stirred for 3 ~ 4 h and then quenched with brine, evaporated to remove CH₂Cl₂, and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated to afford the crude product (5.6 g). Purification
20 by FC (eluting with 1:3 ethyl acetate:hexanes) furnished trifluoroacetates R004E (2.53 g, 87%) as a mixture of alcohol diastereomers.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.3 ~ 7.2 m, 5.83 m, 5.72 m, 5.65 m, 4.55 br m, 4.2 ~ 4.0 m, 3.85 br m , 3.73 s and 3.70 s (in the
25 ratio of 1 / 2.3), 3.11 ~ 2.95 m, 2.75 m, 1.76 ~ 1.63 m , 1.47 s and 1.45 s .

Example 92

Ester R005E

Cuprous cyanide (1.84 g, 20.5 mmol) and a stirring bar
30 were heated with a heat gun under vacuum for 10 min. Freshly distilled THF (150 mL) was added by syringe and the

resulting suspension was cooled to -60 °C. A 2 M solution of *i*-PrMgCl in ether (18 mL, 36 mmol) was injected and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The dry ice bath was then replaced with an ice/water bath. Stirring was continued for
5 an additional 1.5 h at which time the reaction mixture had become very dark.

The mixture prepared above was cooled to -78 °C and trifluoroacetates R004E (2.26 g, 4.03 mmol) dissolved in freshly distilled THF (20 mL) were added dropwise over 6
10 min. 20 min later the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate. After drying the organic extracts with MgSO₄, filtration, and evaporation of solvent, a crude product was obtained (2.1 g). Purification by FC (eluting with 8% ethyl
15 acetate:hexanes) gave the desired esters R005E (1.638 g, 50%) as a mixture of diastereomers in a ratio of 93:7 as determined by HPLC.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.27 ~ 7.20 m, 5.6 dd (J = 7.3, 15.1 Hz), 5.42 m, 4.75 br s, 4.0 dd (J = 4.8, 8.2 Hz), 3.71 s, 3.58 dd
20 (J = 6.2, 9.0 Hz), 3.25 ~ 3.15 m, 3.0 ~ 2.9 m, 2.51 m, 2.05 m, 1.77 s, 1.70 m, 1.45 s, 0.79 d (J = 7.2 Hz), 0.77 d (J = 6.9 Hz).

Example 93

Acid R006E

25 A 0.78 M solution of LiOH (19 mL, 14.4 mmol) was added to a solution of methyl ester R005E (694 mg, 1.41 mmol) stirring in dioxane (20 mL) at room temp. The mixture was stirred overnight until TLC confirmed the disappearance of starting material. The solution was acidified with 0.5 N HCl
30 and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a crude product. The desired acid R006E (646 mg, 96%) was obtained

after purification by FC (eluting with 1:4 methanol:ethyl acetate).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.25 ~ 7.15 m, 5.55 m, 5.33 dd (J = 9.1, 15.0 Hz), 4.65 br m, 3.92 m, 3.66 m, 3.21 m, 3.19 ~ 3.03 m, 2.84 m, 2.40 m, 1.97 m, 1.72 s, 1.71 s, 1.51 m, 1.41 s, 0.74 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 0.71 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 94

Tert-butyl ester R007E

Acid R006E (66 mg, 0.14 mmol), tert-butyl methionine hydrochloride (40.6 mg, 0.17 mmol), EDC (45 mg, 0.23 mmol), HOBT (21.7 mg, 0.16 mmol) and a stirring bar were placed in a flask and dried under vacuum for 15 min, then DMF (4.5 mL) and N-methyl morpholine (19.2 mg, 0.19 mmol) were added by syringe. The resulting mixture was stirred for 18 h then partitioned between ethyl acetate and brine. The organic layer was washed successively with brine, pH 2 phosphate buffer, and then water. The organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to afford a light yellow oil (110 mg). Purification by FC (eluting with 3:7 ethyl acetate: hexanes) afforded the desired tert-butyl ester R007E quantitatively.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.23 ~ 7.13 m, 6.95 d (J = 7.8 Hz), 5.65 dd (J = 7.1, 14.7 Hz), 5.45 br m, 4.78 br m, 4.48 m, 3.93 dd (J = 3.4, 6.3 Hz), 3.54 dd (J = 5.4, 8.6 Hz), 3.34 dd (J = 6.9, 8.9 Hz), 3.22 dd (J = 5.9, 11.4 Hz), 3.10 dd (J = 3.4, 13.9 Hz), 2.89 dd (J = 6.7, 13.9 Hz), 2.55 d (J = 11.5 Hz), 2.03 s, 1.9 ~ 1.6 m, 1.85 ~ 1.50 m, 1.75 s, 1.45 s and 1.43 s, 0.86 ~ 0.71 m.

Example 95

Disulfide R008E

Methoxycarbonyl sulfenyl chloride (11.7 mg, 0.093 mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl ester
5 R007E (47.2 mg, 0.071 mmol) in 20:2:1 HOAc:DMF:H₂O (1.2 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temp and then stirred for 1 h. After removal of all solvents under vacuum, the crude residue was purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC to afford the desired disulfide R008E
10 (41.5 mg, 81%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.3 ~ 7.2 m, 7.06 d (J = 7.8 Hz), 5.58 ~5.41 m, 5.18 br m, 4.54 m, 4.51 br m, 3.99 dd (J = 3.5, 7.0 Hz), 3.89 s, 3.54 dd (J = 5.0, 9.2 Hz), 3.40 m, 3.14 dd (J = 3.4, 14.1 Hz), 3.01 br m, 2.91 dd (J = 7.1, 14.1 Hz),
15 2.20 ~ 1.90 m, 2.04 s, 1.90 ~ 1.65 m, 1.46 s, 0.82 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.79 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 96

Thiol R009E

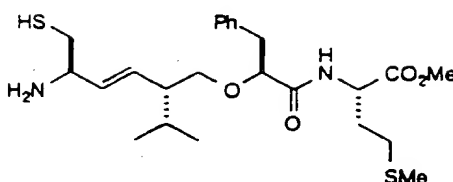
Tri-*n*-butylphosphine (81.2 mg, 0.040 mmol) was added to
20 a solution of disulfide R008E (33 mg, 0.046 mmol) dissolved in THF (0.8 mL) and water (27 mg, 1.48 mmol). After stirring for 2 h at room temp, the mixture was evaporated to dryness, dissolved in CH₃CN (2.5 mL) and purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC to afford the desired thiol R009E
25 (25.7 mg, 89%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.34 ~ 7.14 m, 6.99 d (J = 8.3 Hz), 5.47 dd (J = 8.6, 15.4 Hz), 5.34 dd (J = 5.5, 15.4 Hz), 4.93 d (J = 8.6 Hz), 4.51 m, 4.31 br m, 3.95 dd (J = 3.5, 6.7 Hz), 3.52 dd (J = 4.9, 9.2 Hz), 3.38 m, 3.12 dd (J = 3.4, 13.9 Hz), 2.89 dd (J = 6.8, 14.0 Hz), 2.69 ~ 2.67 m, 2.20 ~ 1.90 m, 2.12 s, 1.81 m, 1.66 m, 1.45 br s, 0.82 d

($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.80 d ($J = 8.5$ Hz).

Example 97

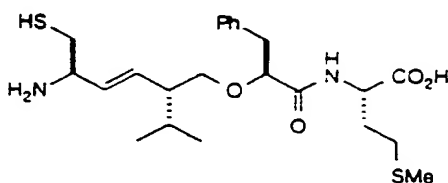
Compound PE011



^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.98 d ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.18 - 7.28 m, 5.84
 5 dd ($J = 9.5, 15.9$ Hz), 5.47 dd ($J = 7.9, 15.5$ Hz), 4.61 m,
 4.02 dd ($J = 4.4, 7.0$ Hz), 3.82 q ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 3.72 s, 3.61
 dd ($J = 4.7, 9.3$ Hz), 3.45 dd ($J = 6.9, 9.2$ Hz), 3.06 dd
 ($J = 4.2, 14.0$ Hz), 2.79 dd ($J = 6.0, 14.1$ Hz), 2.70 dd
 ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.26 m, 2.14 m, 2.03 s, 1.91 m, 1.73 o
 10 ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.87 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.84 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

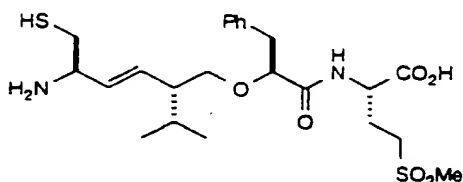
Example 98

Compound PE021

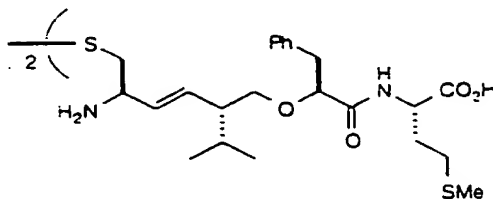


Thiol R009E (13 mg, 0.0208 mmol) was dried under
 vacuum, then TFA (0.76 mL) and Et_3SiH (0.24 mL) were added
 15 at 0°C under argon. The mixture was stirred for 3 h, then
 evaporated to dryness, dissolved in of CH_3CN (2 mL) and
 purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC to furnish pure
 analog PE021 (10.6 mg, 84%).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.85 d ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.15 - 7.28 m, 5.85 dd ($J = 9.1, 15.4$ Hz), 5.47 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.5$ Hz), 4.56 dd ($J = 4.6, 8.2$ Hz), 4.02 dd ($J = 4.1, 7.1$ Hz), 3.81 q ($J = 3.81$ Hz), 3.61 dd ($J = 4.6, 9.3$ Hz), 3.47 dd ($J = 6.8, 9.3$ Hz), 3.08 dd ($J = 4.0, 14.0$ Hz), 2.92 dd ($J = 7.2, 14.1$ Hz), 2.78 dd ($J = 6.0, 14.2$ Hz), 2.69 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.2$ Hz), 2.27 m, 2.03 s, 1.90 m, 1.73 o ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.87 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.84 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 99**10 Compound PE031**

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.95 d ($J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.20 - 7.30 m, 5.85 dd ($J = 9.2, 15.6$ Hz), 5.47 dd ($J = 7.8, 15.4$ Hz), 4.56 m, 4.04 dd ($J = 4.2, 7.0$ Hz), 3.82 q ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 3.63 dd ($J = 4.7, 9.3$ Hz), 3.47 dd ($J = 7.0, 9.3$ Hz), 3.09 dd ($J = 4.1, 14.1$ Hz), 2.96 m, 2.93 s, 2.76 - 2.84 m, 2.70 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.32 m, 2.11 m, 1.73 o ($J = 5.8$ Hz), 0.87 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.84 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 100**Compound PE041**

20 A small sample of PE201 (3.0 mg, 0.0051 mmol) in CD_3OD was left on the bench at room temp and oxidized by ambient

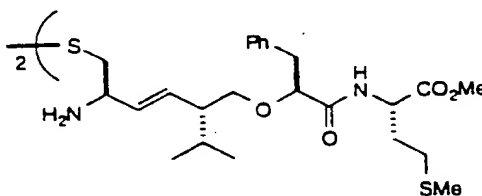
oxygen. The solution was evaporated and purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC to afford analog PE041 (1.18 mg, 40%).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.18 - 7.28 m, 5.94 dd ($J = 9.1, 15.5$ Hz),
5 5.53 dd ($J = 7.6, 15.6$ Hz), 4.51 dd ($J = 4.6, 8.0$ Hz),
4.05 q ($J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.98 dd ($J = 4.0, 7.2$ Hz), 3.56 dd
($J = 4.4, 9.4$ Hz), 3.50 dd ($J = 5.8, 9.3$ Hz), 3.06 m, 2.91
dd ($J = 7.2, 14.0$ Hz), 2.30 ddd ($J = 5.3, 8.6, 13.9$ Hz),
2.22 dd ($J = 8.0, 13.2$ Hz), 2.06 m, 2.03 s, 1.91 m, 1.76 o
10 ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.86 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.81 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

MS (FAB; M/Z , relative intensity): 937 ($P + 1$, 100).

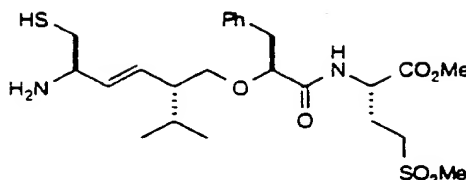
Example 101

Compound PE051



^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.12 d ($J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.19 - 7.29 m, 5.71
15 dd ($J = 9.2, 15.6$ Hz), 5.45 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.6$ Hz), 4.61 m,
4.00 dd ($J = 4.7, 7.3$ Hz), 3.81 q ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 3.71 s, 3.52
dd ($J = 7.7, 15.6$ Hz), 3.44 dd ($J = 5.5, 9.1$ Hz), 3.04 dd
($J = 4.5, 13.9$ Hz), 2.91 dd ($J = 7.4, 13.9$ Hz), 2.81 dd
($J = 7.0, 14.2$ Hz), 2.76 dd ($J = 7.2, 13.2$ Hz), 2.29 m, 2.04
20 s, 1.92 m, 1.77 o ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 0.91 d ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 0.81 d
($J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 102

Compound PE061

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.07 d (J = 8.1 Hz), 7.20 - 7.30 m, 5.84 dd (J = 9.2, 15.5 Hz), 5.47 dd (J = 7.8, 15.5 Hz), 4.59 m, 4.04 dd (J = 4.4, 7.0 Hz), 3.82 q (J = 6.6 Hz), 3.74 s, 3.63 dd (J = 4.8, 9.3 Hz), 3.46 dd (J = 6.9, 9.2 Hz), 3.08 dd (J = 4.3, 14.1 Hz), 2.93 s, 2.77 - 2.84 m, 2.71 dd (J = 6.1, 14.0 Hz), 2.30 m, ~2.1 m, 1.74 o (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.87 d (J = 6.9 Hz), 0.84 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 103

Bromide R001T

Triphenylphosphine (2.30 g, 8.78 mmol) was added to a solution of carbon tetrabromide (2.96 g, 8.92 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) at 5 °C. The reaction was stirred for 10 min during which time it became dark yellow. A solution of alcohol R019D (1.281 g, 3.89 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was then added dropwise whereupon the reaction mixture became much lighter in color. The reaction was stirred at room temp for an additional 30 min, at which time TLC (eluting with 30% ethyl acetate:hexanes) indicated incomplete conversion to product. Additional quantities of triphenylphosphine (1.08 g, 4.12 mmol) and carbon tetrabromide (1.41 g, 4.25 mmol) were added to ensure complete conversion and the color of the mixture returned to dark yellow. After stirring overnight, the reaction mixture was washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by FC, (eluting with 5%

ethyl acetate:hexanes) to afford bromide R001T (1.438 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 5.69 dd (J = 7.2, 15.2 Hz), 5.48 bs, 4.84 bs, 3.47 dd (J = 5.3, 9.9 Hz), 3.40 dd (J = 7.1, 9.9 Hz),
5 3.29 dd (J = 6.0, 11.7 Hz), 2.60 d (J = 11.7 Hz), 2.14 m, 1.82 m, 1.46 s, 0.92 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.88 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 104

Thioacetate R002T

Potassium thioacetate (146 mg, 1.28 mmol) was added to
10 a solution of bromide R001T (251 mg, 0.64 mmol) in DMF (1 mL). After stirring at room temp for 1 h, complete conversion to product was observed by TLC (eluting with 30% ethyl acetate:hexanes). The reaction was concentrated in vacuo and purified by FC (eluting with 5% ethyl
15 acetate:hexanes), to afford thioacetate R002T (272 mg, 100%) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 5.62 dd (J = 6.8, 14.0 Hz), 5.38 bs, 4.8 bs, 3.26 dd (J = 5.7, 12.0 Hz), 3.09 dd (J = 5.3, 13.4 Hz), 2.78 dd (J = 9.6, 13.9 Hz), 2.56 d (J = 13.4 Hz), 2.30 s,
20 1.98 m, 1.76 s, 1.44 s, 0.91 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.87 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 105

Thiol R003T

Flame-dried potassium carbonate (170 mg, 0.6 mmol) was
25 added to a solution of thioacetate R002T (124 mg, 0.3 mmol) in methanol degassed with argon (2 mL) and the reaction was stirred at room temp for 10 min. The reaction was acidified to pH 2.0 with 0.1N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. TLC (eluting with 20% ethyl acetate-hexanes) exhibited no
30 disulfide formation. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in

vacuo. The crude product was purified by FC (eluting with 2% ethyl acetate:hexanes) to give the free thiol R003T (79 mg, 72%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 5.66 dd (J = 6.8, 15.3 Hz), 5.37 bm, 4.86 bs, 3.29 dd (J = 6.1, 11.7 Hz), 2.60 d (J = 11.4 Hz), 2.51 m, 1.95 m, 1.76 s, 1.45 s, 0.90 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.86 d (J = 6.7 Hz).

Example 106

Mesylate R008T

10 Triethylamine (0.616 ml, 4.42 mmol) was added to a solution of methyl 2-(8)-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionate (0.5 g, 2.76 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) at 0°C, followed by dropwise addition of mesyl chloride (0.32 mL, 4.14 mmol). After 10 min, the reaction was warmed to room temp. TLC (eluting with 15 10% diethyl ether:CH₂Cl₂) indicated complete conversion to product. The reaction was partitioned between saturated aq NH₄Cl (100 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The 20 crude product was purified by FC (eluting with 10% ethyl acetate-hexanes) to afford desired mesylate R008T (614 mg, 86%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.2 ~ 7.4 m, 5.17 dd (J = 4.2, 8.9 Hz), 3.80 s, 3.30 dd (J = 4.1, 14.4 Hz), 3.13 dd 25 (J = 8.9, 14.4 Hz), 2.77 s.

Example 107**Methyl ester R004T**

Flame-dried potassium carbonate (138 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added to a solution of thiol R003T (168 mg, 0.502 mmol) and mesylate R008T (260 mg, 1.0 mmol) in argon degassed methanol (5 mL) and the reaction was stirred at room temp for 0.5 h. TLC (eluting with 30% ethyl acetate:hexanes) showed complete disappearance of starting thiol R003T. The reaction was quenched by addition of 0.1 N HCl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was purified by FC (eluting with 5% ethyl acetate:hexanes), to afford methyl ester R004T (96 mg, 39%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.18 - 7.30 m, 5.63 dd (J = 6.8, 15.2 Hz), 5.38 bs, 4.79 bs, 3.67 s, 3.66 s, 3.48 m, 3.25 m, 3.18 m, 2.94 m, 2.71 m, 2.57 m, 2.0 m, 1.58 s, 1.44 s, 0.85 m.

Example 108**Acid R005T**

A solution of lithium hydroxide (45 mg, 1.89 mmol) in water (1 mL) was added to a solution of methyl ester R004T (96 mg, 0.189 mmol) in dioxane (1 mL) and the reaction was stirred vigorously overnight. TLC (eluting with 30% ethyl acetate:hexanes) indicated complete disappearance of starting methyl ester R004T. The reaction was acidified to pH 2.0 with 0.1 N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give acid R005T (98 mg, 100%) as a clear oil. The crude product was used in the next reaction directly without further purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.20 - 7.30 m, 5.55 dd (J = 6.3,

15.2 Hz), 5.35 bm, 4.87 bm, 3.45 m, 3.23 m, 3.18 m, 2.92 m, 2.68 m, 2.56 m, 1.97 bm, 1.76 s, 1.65 m, 1.45 s, 0.86 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.83 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 109

5 Methyl ester R006T

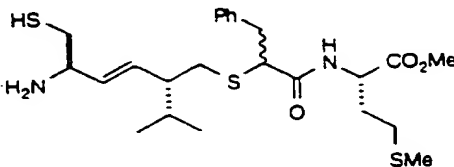
A solution of acid R005T (98 mg, 198 μ mol), methionine methyl ester hydrochloride (48 mg, 238 μ mol), EDC (57 mg, 297 μ mol), HOBT (28 mg, 208 μ mol) and NMM (23 μ L, 208 μ mol) in DMF (2 mL) was stirred at room temp overnight. The
10 reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL), washed twice with water (50 mL), pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford methyl ester R006T (106 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil. The
15 crude product was used in the next reaction directly without further purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 7.18 - 7.30 m, 7.20 m, 5.6 m, 5.34 bm, 4.8 bs, 4.66 m, 3.73 s, 3.72 s, 3.55 m, 3.43 t (J = 7 Hz), 3.23 m, 3.02 dd (J = 7.5 Hz), 2.92 m, 2.66 td (J = 13.5, 5 Hz),
20 2.54 m, 2.46 m, 2.32 m, 2.05 s, 2.03 s, 1.76 s, 1.44 s, 0.83 m.

Example 110**Disulfide R007T**

Methoxycarbonylsulfenyl chloride (8.4 μ L, 93.56 μ mol) was added dropwise to a solution of thiazolidine R006T (61 mg, 95.47 μ mol) in acetic acid (1 mL), DMF (0.1 mL) and water (0.05 mL) at 0°C. After stirring at 0°C for 25 min and room temp for 5 min, reverse phase HPLC (eluting with 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile over 30 min) indicated complete disappearance of starting material R006T. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo and purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC. Disulfide R007T (59 mg, 90%) was obtained as a colorless oil.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.20 - 7.28 m, 5.44 m, 5.38 bm, 5.17 bm, 4.66 m, 4.39 bm, 3.90 s, 3.73 s, 3.55 q (J = 6.5 Hz), 3.42 t (J = 10 Hz), 3.26 m, 3.02 m, 2.91 q (J = 8 Hz), 2.67 m, 2.49 m, 2.33 m, 2.05 s, 2.03 s, 1.93 m, 1.67 m, 1.45 s, 0.854 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.847 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.812 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 0.802 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 111**Compound PT011**

Tri-n-butylphosphine (0.107 mL, 0.428 mmol) was added to a solution of disulfide R007T (59 mg, 85.63 μ mol) in THF (2 mL) and water (0.1 mL) and the reaction stirred at room temp for 0.5 h. Reverse phase HPLC (eluting with 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile over 30 min) indicated complete conversion to product. The

reaction was concentrated in vacuo and the crude product was dissolved in Et₃SiH (1 mL). TFA (3 mL) was added and the reaction stirred at room temp for 0.5 h. Reverse phase HPLC (eluting with 0.15% TFA in 5% acetonitrile-water to 0.15% TFA in acetonitrile over 30 min) indicated complete conversion to product. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo and purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC. After one chromatography, the final product still contained residual amounts of tri-*n*-butylphosphine and a second purification was necessary. Compound PT011 (8.1 mg, 15%) was obtained as a white solid of diastereomers after lyophilization from acetonitrile:H₂O (2:1).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.17 - 7.28 m, 5.71 dd (J = 9.2, 15.4 Hz), 5.43 dd (J = 7.8, 15.7 Hz), 4.50 m, 3.83 q (J = 6.8 Hz), 3.70 s, 3.64 s, 3.6 m, 3.16 dd (J = 8.5, 13.8 Hz), 3.02 dd (J = 10.6, 13.2 Hz), 2.65 - 2.95 m, 2.61 dd (J = 9.4, 11.9 Hz), 2.47 m, 2.39 m, 2.1 m, 2.05 s, 1.97 s, 1.95 m, 1.75 m, 0.96 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 0.94 d (J = 6.9 Hz), 0.92 d (J = 6.9 Hz), 0.89 d (J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 112

Methyl ester R002M

5-Formylsalicylic acid (50.67 g, 305.0 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (1.0 L) at room temp, concentrated H₂SO₄ (10 mL) was added, and the reaction solution was heated at reflux under nitrogen for 24 h. The solution was allowed to cool to room temp and was then concentrated to give a moist solid. To this solid was added H₂O (200 mL), MeOH (10 mL), and EtOAc (600 mL). The phases were separated, and the EtOAc phase was washed successively with H₂O (200 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ (3 x 200 mL), H₂O (200 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 200 mL). The EtOAc was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered through K₂CO₃, and concentrated to give a solid.

This solid was crystallized from hot MeOH/H₂O (1:1, vol:vol, 1.0 L each) to give light tan needles which were collected by filtration, washed with MeOH/H₂O (1:1, vol:vol), and dried under vacuum to give 35.31 g (64%) of ester R002M as
5 yellow-tan needles with a strong odor of wintergreen. (Piscopo, et al. *Farmaco.*, 1991, 46: 669-676). The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 11.38 s, 9.88 s, 8.38 d (J = 2.2 Hz), 8.00
10 dd (J = 2.1, 8.7 Hz), 7.10 d (J = 8.6 Hz), and 4.10 s.

Example 113

Triflate R003M

Ester R002M (35.31 g, 196.0 mmol) was dissolved in dry pyridine (150 mL) at room temp under nitrogen, and the
15 solution was cooled to 0°C in an ice-water bath. Triflic anhydride (39.0 mL, 232 mmol) then was added over 15-20 minutes. The reaction solution was stirred at 0°C for 3 h, the bath was removed, and the solution was stirred for an additional 3 h. The reaction solution was diluted with Et₂O
20 (1000 mL) and washed successively with H₂O (2 x 200 mL), 10% HCl (3 x 150 mL), H₂O (150 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 150 mL). The combined aqueous phases were back-extracted with Et₂O (2 x 200 mL), and these Et₂O extracts
25 were washed successively with 10% HCl (200 mL), H₂O (100 mL), and saturated NaCl (100 mL). The combined Et₂O phases were dried over MgSO₄/K₂CO₃, filtered, and concentrated to afford a brown liquid which was purified by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) to furnish 45.49 g (74%) of
30 triflate R003M as a faintly yellow liquid which solidified on standing. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 10.09 s, 8.61 d ($J = 2.2$ Hz), 8.17 dd ($J = 2.3, 8.4$ Hz), 7.50 d ($J = 8.5$ Hz), and 4.02 s.

$^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3 , $\text{CFCl}_3 = 0.0$ ppm) δ : -73.8 s.

Example 114

5 Aldehyde R004M

Triflate R003M (46.90 g, 150.2 mmol), benzeneboronic acid (40.42 g, 331.5 mmol), K_2CO_3 (31.34 g, 226.8 mmol), and $\text{Pd}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{Cl})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (3.4753 g, 4.5874 mmol) were dissolved in dry toluene (1000 mL) under argon at room temp. The resulting solution was heated to 100°C for 4 h and then allowed to cool to room temp. The reaction mixture was filtered through CELITE®, and the CELITE® was rinsed with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated to approximately 100-200 mL, and 600 mL of EtOAc was added. This solution was washed successively with H_2O (200 mL), saturated NaHCO_3 (200 mL), 0.01 N HCl (200 mL), pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (200 mL), and saturated NaCl (200 mL); dried over MgSO_4 with decolorizing carbon; filtered; and evaporated to give a yellow-orange sludge. Purification by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) gave 34.80 g (96%) of ester R004M as a colorless, viscous liquid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 10.09 s, 8.33 d ($J = 1.8$ Hz), 8.05 dd ($J = 1.9, 7.9$ Hz), 7.57 d ($J = 7.9$ Hz), 7.39 - 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.32 - 7.36 (m, 2H), and 3.70 (s, 3H).

Example 115

Compound R005M

A solution of 1.0 M $\text{KO}^t\text{Bu}/\text{THF}$ (20.0 mL, 20.0 mmol) was added via syringe to a suspension of (methoxymethyl)-triphenylphosphonium chloride (5.8071 g, 16.940 mmol) in THF

(80 mL) cooled to 0°C. The resulting orange solution was stirred at 0°C for 5 minutes, stirred at room temp for 1 h, and then cooled to 0°C. A solution of aldehyde R004M (3.2413 g, 13.491 mmol) in THF (10.0 mL) was added via
5 syringe. The resulting yellow reaction solution was stirred overnight at room temp. The solution was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL); washed successively with pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (2 x 50 mL), H₂O (50 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 50 mL); dried over NaSO₄; filtered; and concentrated to give a
10 liquid. Purification by FC gave 2.6216 g (72%) of intermediate R005M as a colorless liquid (1.4:1 trans/cis ratio). The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.96 d (J = 1.9 Hz), 7.76 dd (J = 1.9, 9.0 Hz), 7.67 d (J = 1.9 Hz), 7.26 - 7.41 (m, 5H), 7.15
15 d (J = 13.0 Hz), 6.22 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 5.85 d (J = 13.0 Hz), 5.27 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 3.82 s (cis isomer), 3.72 s (trans isomer), 3.63 s, and 3.63 s.

Example 116

20 Compound R006M

Intermediate R005M, (0.582 g, 2.168 mmol) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (28 mL) and H₂O (6 mL), and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.081 g, 0.4258 mmol) was added. The solution was heated to 65°C for 12 h, then 75°C for 5 h, and finally 85°C
25 for 8 h. The reaction solution was allowed to cool to room temp; diluted with EtOAc (150 mL); and washed successively with pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (50 mL), H₂O (50 mL), and saturated NaCl (50 mL). The solution then was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give a viscous liquid
30 which was purified by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) to give 0.376 g (68%) of intermediate R006M as a colorless,

viscous liquid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 9.82 t ($J = 2.1$ Hz), 7.70 s, 7.26 - 7.43 (m, 7H), 3.80 d ($J = 2.0$ Hz), and 3.64 (s, 3H).

5

Example 117

Compound R008M

A solution of R007M (L-cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride) (25.7009 g, 149.7372 mmol) in H_2O (200 mL) was cooled to 0°C , and NaHCO_3 (13.01 g, 154.9 mmol) and
10 K_2CO_3 (21.85 g, 158.1 mmol) were added. Phosgene (20 wt% in toluene, 105 mL, 203 mmol) was then added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred vigorously at 0°C for approximately 2 h. The phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was evaporated to yield a white, granular
15 solid. This solid was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 x 100 mL). The combined CH_2Cl_2 extracts were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and evaporated to give 17.6776 g (73%) of intermediate R008M as a colorless liquid which solidified on
standing at -20°C . For an alternative synthesis, see E.
20 Falb, et al., *Synth. Commun.*, 23(20) 2839-44 (1993). The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 6.35 br s, 4.45 ddd ($J = 0.7, 5.2, 8.2$ Hz), 3.83 s, 3.72 dd ($J = 8.2, 11.4$ Hz), and 3.64 dd
25 ($J = 5.0, 11.4$ Hz).

Example 118

Compound R009M

Intermediate R008M (17.6776 g, 109.68 mmol) was dissolved in dry EtOH (200 mL) at 0°C . NaBH_4 (6.0938 g,
30 161.08 mmol) was added portionwise under N_2 . The resulting solution was stirred at 0°C for 1.5 h and then allowed to

warm to room temp. The reaction was quenched by addition of aqueous saturated NH_4Cl (30 mL) followed by vigorous stirring for 30 minutes. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to give 17.6188 g (121%) of intermediate R009M as a syrup. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 3.89 - 3.95 m, 3.49 - 3.63 m, and 3.28 dd ($J = 5.6, 11.1$ Hz).

10

Example 119

Compound R010M

Intermediate R009M (17.62 g, 132.31 mmol) was combined with dry pyridine (55 mL) at 0°C , and TsCl (35.4g, 185.7 mmol) was added portionwise under N_2 . The resulting solution was stirred at 0°C for 4 h and then at room temp for 2.5 h. The pyridine was removed under vacuum to leave a thick sludge which was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL) and washed with aqueous 2N HCl (4 x 50 mL, 1 x 100 mL). The combined aqueous washings were back-extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 50 mL). The combined CH_2Cl_2 phases were washed with H_2O (100 mL) and saturated NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and evaporated to give a light brown solid. This solid was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (approximately 100 mL), and hexane (approximately 300 mL) was added. This solution was concentrated to approximately 100 mL, and a solid precipitated. The solid was collected by filtration, washed with hexane, and dried under vacuum to give 28.1163 g (74%, 90% from intermediate R008M) of intermediate R010M as a tan solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.80 d ($J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.39 d ($J = 8.2$ Hz), 6.20 br s, 4.09 - 4.15 m, 3.98 - 4.03 m, 3.52 - 3.56 m, 3.13 dd ($J = 4.3, 11.5$ Hz), and 2.47 s.

Example 120

5 Compound R011M

Intermediate R010M (27.8043 g, 96.761 mmol), sodium iodide (64.0 g, 427 mmol), and NaHCO_3 (0.420 g, 4.99 mmol) were combined in acetone (400 mL). The resulting solution was heated at reflux under N_2 for 12 h. The solution was
10 cooled to room temp and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated, and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (300 mL) and H_2O (100 mL). The phases were separated, and the EtOAc phase was washed with saturated Na_2SO_3 (2 x 75 mL) and saturated NaCl (100 mL). The combined aqueous phases were
15 back-extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL), and these EtOAc extracts were combined and washed with saturated NaCl (50 mL). The combined EtOAc phases were dried over MgSO_4 (with decolorizing carbon added), filtered, and evaporated to give a tan solid (22.8106 g, 97%), which was purified by
20 FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) to give 17.2634 g (74%) of intermediate R011M as a white, crystalline solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 6.51 br s, 4.05 - 4.10 m, 3.61
25 dd ($J = 7.5, 11.4$ Hz), and 3.24 - 3.37 m.

Example 121

Compound R012M

Intermediate R011M (16.2294 g, 66.7712 mmol), triphenylphosphine (88.27 g, 336.5 mmol), and DMF (30 mL)
30 were combined and heated to 100°C for 42 h. After cooling to room temp, the DMF was removed under vacuum to leave a semi-solid residue. This residue was repeatedly washed with

Et₂O to remove triphenylphosphine and then purified by FC (eluting with MeOH/CHCl₃) to give an off-white solid which was dried under vacuum at 80°C to give 28.55 g (85%) of intermediate **R012M** as a tan solid. The following

5 characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and optical rotation:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD/D₂O) δ: 7.74 - 7.95 m, 4.81 br s, 4.39 - 4.46 m, 3.83 - 4.02 m, 3.49 - 3.54 m, and 2.98 dd (J = 3.6, 8.1 Hz).

10 ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₃OD/D₂O) δ: 178.3, 137.5, 135.4 d (J = 10.2 Hz), 132.5 d (J = 12.7 Hz), 119.4 d (J = 86.9 Hz), 52.0, 37.9 d (J = 7.3 Hz), and 28.7 d (J = 52.1 Hz).

³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₃OD/D₂O) δ: 24.0(s).

[α]_D²⁴ = +18.39 (c=0.0255, MeOH).

15

C₂₂H₂₁INOPS

Anal. Calcd. :

C, 52.29; H, 4.19; I, 25.11; N, 2.77; S, 6.34.

Found:

20

C, 52.30; H, 4.20; I, 25.81; N, 2.81; S, 6.26.

Example 122

Compound R013M

Intermediate **R012M** (0.7720 g, 1.5277 mmol) was suspended in dry THF (7 mL) and cooled to approximately - 42°C. To this solution, *n*-BuLi in hexane (0.600 mL, 1.52 mmol) was added via syringe, followed by LiHMDS in THF (1.52 mL, 1.52 mmol). The resulting red-orange solution was stirred at -42°C for 1 h. A solution of intermediate **R006M** (0.3755 g, 1.4767 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added via syringe,

and the syringe was rinsed with THF (2 x 0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at -42°C for 1 h and then at room temp for 1.75 h. The reaction was quenched with 5 mL of saturated NH₄Cl, and diluted with EtOAc (150 mL) and H₂O (50 mL). The phases were separated, and the EtOAc phase was washed successively with pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (50 mL) and saturated NaCl (2 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give an orange oil. Purification by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) gave 0.1589 g of intermediate R013M cis and 0.2341 g of intermediate R013M trans as colorless oils. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

Compound R013M cis

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.60 s, 7.26 - 7.42 m, 5.92 br s, 5.87 dt (J = 7.8, 10.5 Hz), 5.70 app t (J = 9.9 Hz), 4.86 app q (J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 s, 3.50 - 3.60 m, 3.46 dd (J = 7.0, 10.8 Hz), and 3.24 dd (J = 8.5, 10.8 Hz).

Compound R013M trans

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.82 s, 7.18 - 7.41 m, 6.30 br s, 5.92 dt (J = 7.2, 14.3 Hz), 5.59 dd (J = 7.5, 15.2 Hz), 4.37 q (J = 7.4 Hz), 3.61 s, 3.47 dd (J = 7.3, 11.0 Hz), 3.44 br d (J = 6.4 Hz), and 3.17 dd (J = 7.5, 10.9 Hz).

Example 123

Compound R014M

Intermediate R013M trans (0.2341 g, 0.6623 mmol), BOC₂O (0.1765 g, 0.8087 mmol), and DMAP (0.0088 g, 0.072 mmol) were combined in THF (4.0 mL) and stirred for 3 h at room temp. The reaction solution was diluted with EtOAc (70 mL), washed successively with H₂O (2 x 25 mL) and saturated NaCl (2 x 25 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated to give an oil. Purification by FC (eluting with

EtOAc/hexanes) gave 0.2352 g (78%) of intermediate R014M as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.62 d (J = 1.6 Hz), 7.21-7.57 m, 5.94 dt (J = 7.3, 14.6 Hz), 5.79 dd (J = 6.9, 15.3 Hz), 4.97 t (J = 7.2 Hz), 3.60-3.68 m, 3.63 s, 3.48 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 2.92 dd (J = 1.4, 11.0 Hz), and 1.43 s.

Example 124

Compound R015M

Intermediate R014M (1.8280 g, 4.030 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH, and CsHCO₃ (0.797 g, 4.110 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (0.2638 g, 0.810 mmol) were added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temp for 18 h. Additional Cs₂CO₃ (0.3787 g, 1.162 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued for 27 h. The reaction solution was diluted with EtOAc (350 mL); washed successively with 0.01 N HCl (150 mL), H₂O (100 mL), pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (100 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 100 mL); dried over MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated to give a viscous liquid. This liquid was diluted with THF (15 mL) and H₂O (5 mL), and then nBu₃P (2.0 mL, 8.027 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temp for approximately 2 h. The volatiles were removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) to give 0.8216 g (48%) of intermediate R015M as an oily foam.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.64 d (J = 1.5 Hz), 7.26-7.41 m, 5.85 ddt (J = 1.4, 6.8, 15.5 Hz), 5.47 dd (J = 5.6, 15.4 Hz), 4.91 br s, 4.40 br s, 3.63 s, 3.47 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 2.66 - 2.81 m, 1.44 s, and 1.35 dd (J = 7.6, 9.4 Hz).

Example 125**Compound R016M**

Intermediate R015M (0.3710 g, 0.8677 mmol) and triphenylmethanol (0.5655 g, 2.1722 mmol) were combined and dissolved in dry Et₂O at 0°C. BF₃•OEt₂ (0.215 mL, 1.748 mmol) was added, and the solution was stirred at 0°C for 1 h. The solution was diluted with Et₂O (70 mL); washed successively with saturated NaHCO₃ (25 mL), H₂O (25 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 25 mL); dried over Na₂SO₄; filtered; and evaporated to give a solid. Purification by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) gave 0.4687 g (81%) of intermediate R016M as a solid/foam. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.60 d (J = 1.6 Hz), 7.18 - 7.42 m, 5.67 ddt (J = 0.8, 7.2, 15.3 Hz), 5.37 dd (J = 5.5, 15.3 Hz), 4.61 br s, 4.19 br s, 3.60 s, 3.39 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 2.32 - 2.48 m, and 1.41 s.

Example 126**Compound R017M**

Intermediate R016M (0.4687 g, 0.7007 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (15.0 mL). LiOH (0.3985 g, 16.6388 mmol) and H₂O (3.0 mL) were added to give a milky solution. This solution was heated to 60°C for 12 h and then allowed to cool to room temp. The reaction solution was acidified to approximately pH 2 with 1 N KHSO₄ (25 mL), and diluted with EtOAc (70 mL) and H₂O (25 mL). The phases were separated, and the EtOAc phase was washed with saturated NaCl (2 x 30 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated to give an oil. Evaporation from CH₂Cl₂/hexanes gave 0.4300 g (93%) of intermediate R017M as a colorless solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.56 s, 7.08 - 7.38 m, 5.58 - 5.66 m, 5.33 dd (J = 6.6, 15.3 Hz, 4.80 br s, 3.94 br s, 3.37 d (J = 6.7 Hz), 2.40 dd (J = 7.7, 12.1 Hz), 2.17 dd (J = 6.2, 12.2 Hz) and 1.41 s.

5

Example 127**Compound R018M**

Intermediate R017M (0.0740 g, 0.1128 mmol), L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride (0.0436 g, 0.1359 mmol), CMC (0.0823 g, 0.1943 mmol), HOBT (0.0156 g, 0.1154 mmol),
10 NMM (0.013 mL, 0.1182 mmol), and DMF (1.0 mL) were combined, and the resulting solution was stirred at room temp for 72 h. The reaction solution was diluted with EtOAc (75 mL); washed successively with H₂O (2 x 25 mL), pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (25 mL), H₂O (25 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 25 mL);
15 dried over MgSO₄; filtered; and evaporated to give an oil. Evaporation from CH₂Cl₂/hexanes gave 0.104 g (100%) of intermediate R018M as a solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

20 ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.22 d (J = 8.7 Hz), 7.18 - 7.48 m, 5.87 d (J = 7.6 Hz), 5.65 ddt (J = 0.7, 7.2, 15.3 Hz), 5.38 dd (J = 5.5, 15.2 Hz), 5.17 q (J = 12.6 Hz), 4.63 - 4.73 m, 4.61 br s, 4.18 br s, 3.38 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 2.30 - 2.48 m, 1.88 - 2.05 m, 1.96 s, 1.68 - 1.78 m, and 1.41 s.

25

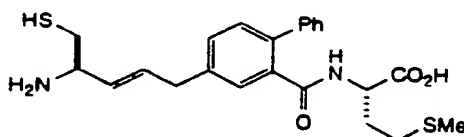
Example 128**Compound R019M**

Intermediate R018M (0.1040 g, 0.1128 mmol) was dissolved in THF (6.0 mL) at room temp, and a solution of Na₂S•9H₂O (0.5898 g, 2.4557 mmol) in H₂O (2.0 mL) was added.
30 The resulting solution was stirred vigorously at room temp for 2.5 h, and the reaction was quenched with TFA (0.400 mL) and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH,

filtered, and purified by RP HPLC to give 0.0633 g (71%) of intermediate R019M as a colorless solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

- 5 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.17 - 7.44 m, 5.87 d ($J = 7.6$ Hz), 5.61 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.3$ Hz), 5.33 dd ($J = 6.5, 15.3$ Hz), 4.46 - 4.50 m, 3.94 br s, 3.37 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 2.40 dd ($J = 7.6, 12.22$ Hz), 2.10 - 2.22 m, 1.92-2.06 m, 1.99 s, 1.72 - 1.82 m, and 1.40 s.

10

Example 129**Compound PM061**

- Intermediate R019M (0.0633 g, 0.08043 mmol) and triisopropylsilane (0.400 mL, 1.9525 mmol) (or triethylsilane) were combined, and TFA (1.5 mL) was added.
- 15 After 2 h, the reaction mixture was evaporated to leave a solid residue which then was dissolved in MeOH, filtered, and purified by RP HPLC to give 0.371 g of compound PM061 (TFA salt). Compound PM061 was dissolved in MeOH (or CH_3CN) (10 mL), and 1 N HCl (0.400 mL) was added. Evaporation and
- 20 lyophilization from $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ gave 0.0273 g (71%) of compound PM061 (HCl salt) as a colorless solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

- ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.30 - 7.44 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz),
- 25 5.57 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.46 br dd ($J = 3.5, 9.6$ Hz),

3.87 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.55 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 2.86 dd ($J = 6.2$, 14.2 Hz), 2.77 dd ($J = 6.4$, 14.2 Hz), 2.04 - 2.12 m, 1.92 - 2.00 m, 1.99 s, and 1.70 - 1.80 m.

Example 130

5 Compound R020M

Intermediate R017M (0.0570 g, 0.0869 mmol), *N,O*-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.0178 g, 0.1825 mmol), CMC (0.0588 g, 0.1388 mmol), HOBT (0.0136 g, 0.1006 mmol), NMM (0.011 mL, 0.1000 mmol), and DMF (1.0 mL) were combined, and the resulting solution was stirred at room temp overnight (approximately 16 h). The reaction solution was diluted with EtOAc (70 mL); washed successively with H₂O (2 x 30 mL), pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (30 mL), H₂O (30 mL), and saturated NaCl (30 mL); dried over MgSO₄; filtered; and evaporated to give an oil. Purification by FC eluting with EtOAc/hexanes gave 0.0504 g (83%) of intermediate R020M as a white solid. (Note: this compound exhibits rotational isomerism in the ¹H NMR at room temp.) The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 7.18 - 7.45 m, 5.64-5.72 m, 5.37 dd ($J = 5.4$, 15.6 Hz), 4.60 br s, 4.18 br s, 3.49 br s, 3.38 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 3.20 br s, 3.08 br s, 2.63 br s, 2.30 - 2.48 m, and 1.42 s.

25

Example 131

Compound R021M

Intermediate R020M (0.0504 g, 0.07211 mmol) was dissolved in Et₂O (4 mL) at 0°C under argon, and LiAlH₄ (0.0062 g, 0.163 mmol) was added to the solution all at once. After 30 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of MeOH (0.5 mL) at 0°C. To this solution, saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate solution (1 mL)

was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously at room temp for 1 h. The mixture was filtered through CELITE®, and the filtrate was diluted with EtOAc (70 mL), washed successively with H₂O (2 x 25 mL) and saturated NaCl (2 x 25 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give 0.0420 g (91%) of intermediate R021M as an oil. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 9.96 s, 7.81 d (J = 1.7 Hz), 7.19 - 7.50 m, 5.67 dt (J = 7.6, 15.2 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 5.6, 15.3 Hz), 4.61 br s, 4.18 br s, 3.42 d (J = 6.8 Hz), 2.32 - 2.48 m, and 1.41 s.

Example 132

Compound R022M

Intermediate R021M (0.0420 g, 0.06564 mmol), L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride (0.0436 g, 0.1359 mmol), EtOH (0.5 mL), and DMF (0.5 mL) were combined. To this solution was added Na(CN)BH₃ (0.0160 g, 0.2546 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temp under argon for 6 h. The reaction solution was diluted with EtOAc (70 mL); washed successively with H₂O (2 x 30 mL), pH 7.2 phosphate buffer (30 mL), H₂O (30 mL), and saturated NaCl (2 x 30 mL); dried over MgSO₄; filtered; and evaporated to give an oil. Purification by FC (eluting with EtOAc/hexanes) gave 0.0400 g (77%) of intermediate R022M as a colorless oil. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.09 - 7.43 m, 5.69 ddt (J = 1.2, 7.0, 14.0 Hz), 5.39 dd (J = 5.5, 15.3 Hz), 4.67 br s, 4.22 br s, 3.68 d (J = 12.4 Hz), 3.60 s, 3.56 d (J = 12.4 Hz), 3.37 d

($J = 6.9$ Hz), 3.27 - 3.30 m, 2.45 - 2.58 m, 2.32 - 2.48 m, 2.04 s, 1.70 - 1.91 m, and 1.41 s.

Example 133

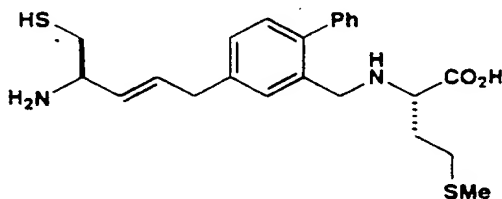
Compound R023M

5 Intermediate R022M (0.0221 g, 0.0281 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (6.0 mL), 1,4-dioxane (1.5 mL), and H₂O (2.0 mL), and LiOH (0.0212 g, 0.8852 mmol) was added to the solution which then was stirred at room temp 24 h. The reaction solution was acidified with TFA (0.070 mL), and the
10 volatiles were evaporated to give approximately 0.0249 g (100%) of intermediate R023M as a solid foam. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.13 - 7.47 m, 5.58 - 5.62 m, 5.30 dd
15 ($J = 6.4, 15.3$ Hz), 4.15 - 4.26 m, 3.90 - 3.95 br m, 3.72 - 3.75 m, 2.35 - 2.47 m, 2.14 - 2.19 m, 1.92 - 2.05 m, 1.92 s, and 1.36 s.

Example 134

Compound PM121

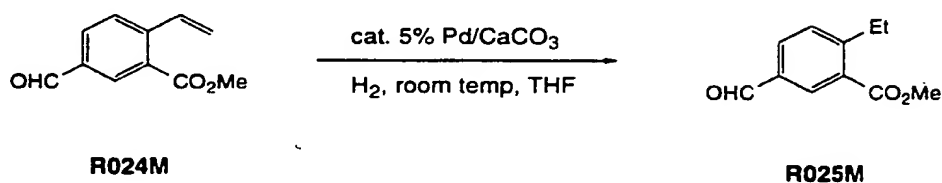


20 Intermediate R023M (approximately 0.0249 g, 0.02808 mmol) and triethylsilane (0.140 mL, 0.8765 mmol) were combined, and TFA (1.5 mL) was added. After 40 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH₃CN and purified by RP HPLC to give 0.0174 g of compound PM121 (2TFA
25 salt) which then was dissolved in CH₃CN (10 mL) and to which 1 N HCl (0.150 mL) was added. Evaporation, and

lyophilization from H₂O/CH₃CN gave 0.0110 g (78%) of compound **PM121** (2HCl salt) as a colorless solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

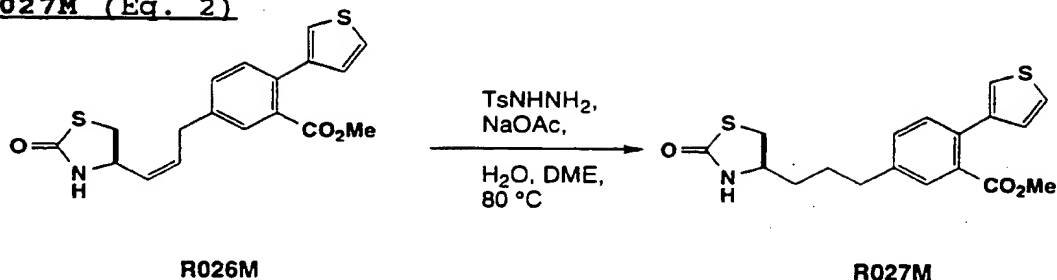
5 ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.59 s, 7.33 - 7.52 m, 6.17 dt (J = 7.2, 14.4 Hz), 5.63 dd (J = 8.0, 15.4 Hz), 4.34 br s, 3.87 - 3.92 m, 3.59 d (J = 6.0 Hz), 2.89 dd (J = 6.3, 14.2 Hz), 2.81 dd (J = 6.4, 14.1 Hz), 2.46 - 2.56 m, 2.01 - 2.15 m, and 2.03 s.

10

Example 135Compound **R025M** (Eq. 1)

Intermediate **R024M** (0.465 g, 2.43 mmol) was dissolved in THF (28 mL) under argon, and 5% Pd/CaCO₃ (0.094 g, 0.94 mmol, ca. 0.05 mmol Pd) was added. The solution was stirred
15 under H₂ at room temp. for 30 min. The reaction solution was diluted with EtOAc and filtered through CELITE®. Evaporation gave 0.427 g of intermediate **R025M** (91%) as a colorless oil.

20 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 10.01 s, 8.37 d (J = 1.8 Hz), 7.95 d (J = 1.7, 8.0 Hz), 7.46 d (J = 7.9 Hz), 3.94 s, 3.07 q (J = 7.5 Hz), and 3.64 t (J = 7.6 Hz).

Example 136Compound R027M (Eq. 2)

Intermediate R026M (0.827 g, 2.300 mmol) and TsNHNH₂ (6.521 g, 35.018 mmol) were dissolved in DME (60 mL) under N₂. The resulting solution was heated to 80 °C, and a solution of NaOAc·3H₂O (6.293 g, 46.246 mmol) in H₂O (30 mL) was added dropwise over 6.5 h. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temp, diluted with H₂O (70 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 60 mL). The combined CH₂Cl₂ layers were washed with saturated NaCl (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give an oil. Purification by FC (eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes) gave 0.538 (65%) of R027M as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.56 - 7.58 m, 7.22 - 7.37 m, 7.07 dd (J = 1.4, 4.9 Hz), 5.74 br s 1H, 3.85 - 3.91 m, 3.72 s, 3.47 dd (J = 7.1, 10.9 Hz), 3.11 dd (J = 7.2, 10.9 Hz), 2.72 br t (J = 6.8 Hz), and 1.66 - 1.73 m.

Example 137Iodoolefin R028M

Freshly distilled THF (10 mL) was added to CrCl₂ (300 mg, 2.43 mmol) under argon at 0 °C. A solution of aldehyde R004M (97.3 mg, 0.405 mmol) and iodoform (322.5 mg, 0.819 mmol) in freshly distilled THF (5 mL) was added dropwise to the CrCl₂ solution and the resulting mixture stirred for 3.5 h at 0 °C. TLC indicated complete loss of starting material and conversion to a new, less polar

product. pH 7.0 phosphate buffer concentrate (10 mL) was added and the mixture allowed to warm to room temp. Saturated aq NH_4Cl (10 mL) was added and the mixture allowed to stir for 10 min. The resulting suspension was filtered through CELITE®, and the filter cake was washed well with several rinses of ethyl acetate. The resulting mixture was diluted further with ethyl acetate, shaken, and the aqueous phase decanted. The organic phase was washed further with water, dried with brine, dried with MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a brown residue (200.3 mg). After purification by FC (eluting with 15% ethyl acetate-hexanes), pure iodoolefin R028M was obtained as a pale yellow solid (145.8 mg, 99%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.75 d ($J = 1.7$ Hz), 7.48 d ($J = 15.1$ Hz), 7.3 - 7.4 m, 6.98 d ($J = 15.0$ Hz), 3.54 s.

Example 138

Alcohols R029M

CrCl_2 (240 mg, 1.953 mmol) was added all at once to a solution of aldehyde R015D (252.7 mg, 1.03 mmol) and iodoolefin R028M (119.1 mg, 0.327 mmol) stirring in DMSO (3 mL) in a dry box. Next, $\text{Ni}(\text{COD})_2$ (3 mg, 0.011 mmol) was added to the above mixture and the resulting suspension stirred for 6 h at ambient temperature. The reaction was removed from the dry box and quenched by addition of saturated aq NH_4Cl (30 mL), CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was added, and the two phase mixture stirred at high speed for 15 min. The resulting two homogenous phases were transferred to a separatory funnel and separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organic extracts washed twice with water, dried with MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil (345.5 mg). After purification by preparative TLC (eluting with 20% ethyl

acetate:hexanes), the desired diastereomeric mixture of alcohols R029M was obtained as a transparent oil (67.2 mg, 47%). NMR data for alcohols R029M is complicated by extensive rotational isomerism on the NMR time scale.

5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.83 d ($J = 9.3$ Hz), 7.82 d ($J = 8.7$ Hz),
7.54 d ($J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.54 d ($J = 7.9$ Hz), 7.26 - 7.39 m,
6.70 d ($J = 15.8$ Hz), 6.67 ($J = 15.5$ Hz), 6.40 b dd
($J = 2.3, 13.7$ Hz), 6.33 dd ($J = 7.4, 15.9$ Hz), 3.63 s, 3.18
10 m, 3.03 d ($J = 12.1$ Hz), 2.81 d ($J = 12.2$ Hz), 1.84 m, 1.80
s, 1.78 s, 1.52 s, 1.42 s.

Example 139

Trifluoroacetates R030M

An excess of triethylamine (0.189 mL, 1.356 mmol) and trifluoroacetic anhydride (0.096 mL, 0.680 mmol) was added
15 to a solution of alcohols R029M (65.5 mg, 0.135 mmol) in
freshly distilled CH_2Cl_2 (5.0 mL). After 20 min, the
reaction mixture was diluted with ether, and washed twice
with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer concentrate, once with 0.1 N
HCl, dried with MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a crude
20 oil (65.1 mg). Purification by preparative TLC (eluting
with 20% ethyl acetate:hexanes) afforded impure
trifluoroacetates R030M ($R_f = 0.54$, 39.6 mg, 50%) along with
recovered R029M ($R_f = 0.12$, 18.1 mg, 27%).

Example 140

25 Ester R031M

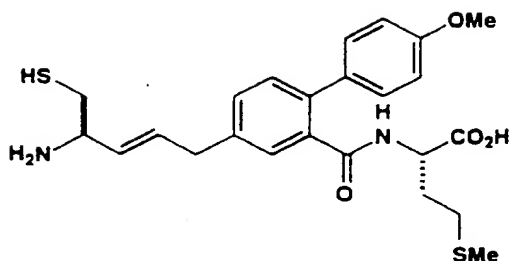
A 2 M solution of $i\text{PrMgCl}$ in THF (0.332 mL, 0.663 mmol)
was dripped slowly into a suspension of CuCN (29.7 mg, 0.332
mmol) in freshly distilled THF (3.0 mL) stirring rapidly at
-40 °C. After the addition had been completed the mixture
30 was allowed to warm to 0 °C and stir for 40 min. The
resulting dark solution was then recooled to -78 °C. An
impure solution of trifluoroacetates R030M containing some

hydrolyzed alcohol (39 mg, ~0.067 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C to the dark solution prepared above. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min and then quenched by addition of saturated aq NH₄Cl, (2 mL) warmed to room temp, NH₄OH (1 mL) and ether (20 mL). After stirring for 15 min, two homogeneous phases developed. The organic phase was decanted and washed with water, washed with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer concentrate, dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a clear oil (32.5 mg). After purification by preparative TLC (eluting with 10% ethyl acetate:hexanes, the pure ester R031M (9.9 mg, 29%) was obtained.

NMR data for alcohols R029M is complicated by extensive rotational isomerism on the NMR time scale. The rotational isomers (i, ii) are clearly distinguishable at -60 °C.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃), -60 °C δ: 7.63 s & 7.57 s, 7.26 - 7.43 m, 5.87 dd (i, J = 10.2, 14.7 Hz), 5.74 dd (i, J = 8.9, 14.9 Hz), 5.68 dd (ii, J = 7.2, 15.0 Hz), 5.61 dd (ii, J = 9.6, 14.5 Hz), 4.83 (i, m), 4.67 (ii, m), 3.69 s, 3.66, 3.24 t (ii, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.19 t (i, J = 5.9 Hz), 2.85 t (ii, J = 9.6 Hz), 2.79 t (i, J = 10.1 Hz), 2.52 d (J = 11.7 Hz), 1.92 br m, 1.82 s, 1.73 s, 1.70 s, 1.46 s, 1.35 s, 0.99 d (J = 5.8 Hz), 0.90 d (J = 5.9 Hz), 0.72 d (J = 6.0 Hz), 0.68 d (J = 6.0 Hz).

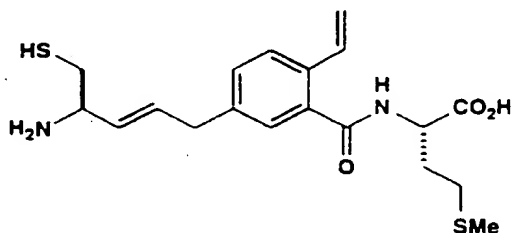
Example 141

Compound PM011

Compound PM011 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 4-methoxybenzeneboronic acid and DMF were used in place of benzeneboronic acid and toluene in step 3, and L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was replaced with a $\text{LiOH}/\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ hydrolysis. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.34 - 7.41 m, 6.98 d ($J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.16 dt ($J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz), 5.59 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.49 - 4.52 m, 3.89 q ($J = 7.0$ Hz), 3.85 s, 3.56 d ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.88 dd ($J = 6.2, 14.1$ Hz), 2.79 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.2$ Hz), 2.06 - 2.19 m, 1.94 - 2.01 m, 2.01 s, and 1.72 - 1.84 m.

Example 142

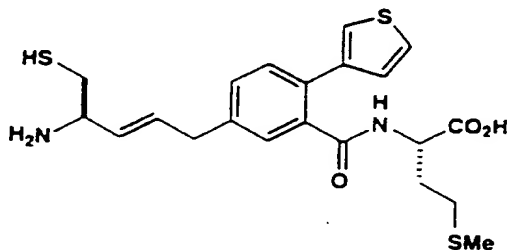
Compound PM012

Compound PM012 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but tetravinyltin (with LiCl in

DMF) was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

- 5 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.66 d ($J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.61 - 7.64 m, 7.14 - 7.36 m, 7.01 dd ($J = 11.0, 17.5$ Hz), 6.07 - 6.12 m, 5.77 d ($J = 17.4$ Hz), 5.49 - 5.55 m, 5.29 d ($J = 11.7$ Hz), 4.71 - 4.75 m, 3.85 q ($J = 7.3$ Hz), 3.49 - 3.59 m, 2.51 - 2.90 m, 2.13 - 2.24 m, 2.11 s, and 1.98 - 2.11 m.

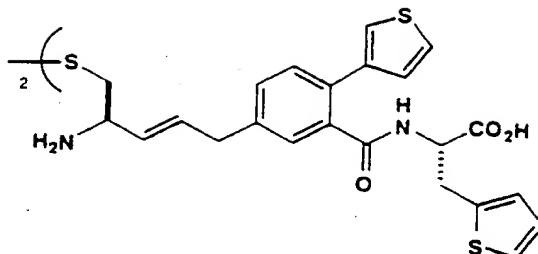
10

Example 143**Compound PM021**

- Compound PM021 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and
- 15 L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

- 20 ^1H NMR (CD_3D) δ : 7.45 - 7.53 m, 7.37 - 7.39 m, 7.24 d ($J = 4.8$ Hz), 6.15 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.58 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.59 br dd ($J = 4.0, 9.5$ Hz), 3.88 q ($J = 6.8$ J Hz), 3.56 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 2.87 dd ($J = 6.0, 13.8$ Hz), 2.79 dd ($J = 6.2, 14.1$ Hz), 2.29 - 2.35 m, 2.18 - 2.25 m, 2.03 -
- 25 2.12 m, 2.06 s, and 1.82 - 1.91 m.

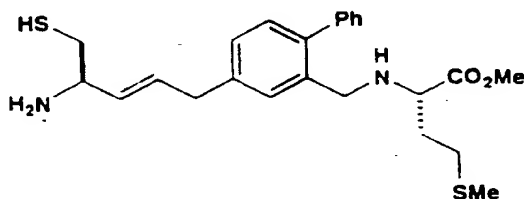
Example 144

Compound PM022

Compound PM022 was prepared from compound PM152 by exposure to air and was purified by RP HPLC.

- 5 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.21 - 7.43 m, 7.11 dd ($J = 1.3, 4.0$ Hz),
 6.94 dd ($J = 3.4, 5.1$ Hz), 6.82 d ($J = 2.9$ Hz), 5.99 dt
 ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.48 dd ($J = 8.3, 15.4$ Hz), 4.75 dd
 ($J = 4.7, 9.1$ Hz), 3.99 q ($J = 7.3$ Hz), 3.44 d ($J = 5.7$ Hz),
 3.39 - 3.50 m, 3.22 dd ($J = 9.2, 14.9$ Hz), and 3.01 d
 10 ($J = 6.5$ Hz).

Example 145

Compound PM031

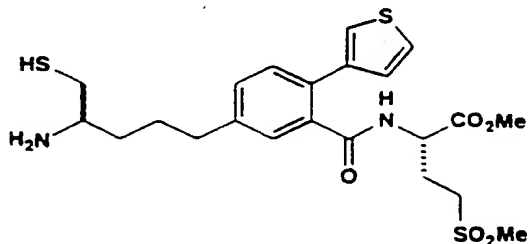
- Intermediate R022M (approximately 0.0176 g, 0.02236
 mmol) and triethylsilane (0.050 mL, 0.3130 mmol) were
 15 combined, and TFA (1.0 mL) was added at 0°C. After
 approximately 2 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with
 CH_3CN and purified by RP HPLC to give 0.0156 g of compound
 PM031 (2TFA salt). Compound PM031 was dissolved in CH_3CN
 (10 mL), and 1 N HCl (0.150 mL) was added to the solution.
 20 Evaporation and lyophilization from $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ gave 0.0114 g

(98%) of compound PM031 (2HCl salt) as a colorless solid. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.69 s, 7.34 - 7.65 m, 6.20 dt, ($J = 7.3$, 14.6 Hz), 5.66 dd ($J = 8.0$, 15.4 Hz), 4.33 m, 3.96 t ($J = 6.3$ Hz), 3.87 q ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 3.64 s, 3.57 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 2.86 dd ($J = 6.3$, 14.1 Hz), 2.78 dd ($J = 6.4$, 14.1 Hz), 2.41 - 2.51 m, 2.05 q ($J = 6.9$ Hz), and 1.99 s.

Example 146

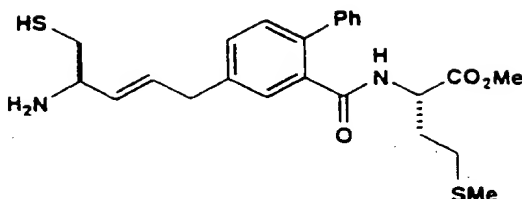
Compound PM032



Compound PM032 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine sulfone methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. Furthermore, between steps 6 and 7 in Scheme VIII, a diimide hydrogenation step was inserted (see Equation 2).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.34 - 7.48 m, 7.20 dd ($J = 1.4$, 4.9 Hz), 4.58 dd ($J = 4.8$, 9.4, 1H), 3.74 s, 2.93 s, 2.86 - 2.99 m, 2.68 - 2.81 m, 2.25 - 2.34 m, 1.98 - 2.14 m, and 1.68 - 1.76 m.

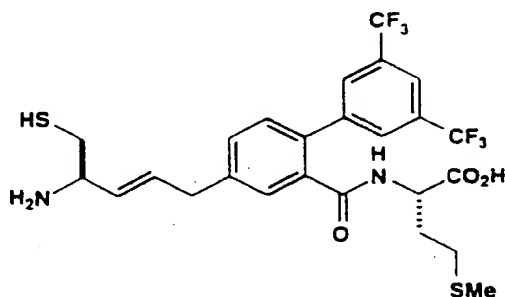
Example 147

Compound PM041

Compound PM041 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but R017M was combined with L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride instead of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent Na₂S•9H₂O step was omitted. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 8.40 d, (J = 7.7 Hz), 7.32 - 7.42 m, 6.14 dt (J = 7.2, 14.5 Hz), 5.57 dd (J = 8.1, 15.4 Hz), 4.47 - 4.53 m, 3.87 app q (J = 6.9 Hz), 3.69 s, 3.56 d (J = 6.6 Hz), 2.86 dd (J = 6.2, 14.2 Hz), 2.77 dd (J = 6.4, 14.2 Hz), 2.05 - 2.15 m, 1.88 - 2.00 m, 1.98 s, and 1.68 - 1.80 m.

Example 148

Compound PM042

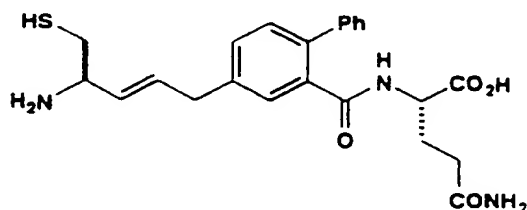
Compound PM042 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII but 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-benzeneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was

used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.59 d ($J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.93 s, 7.42 - 7.48 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.58 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.47 - 4.51 m, 3.87 q ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 3.59 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 2.85 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.0$ Hz), 2.77 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.2$ Hz), 2.06 - 2.24 m, 1.99 s, 1.95 - 2.05 m, and 1.76 - 1.86 m.

$^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3 , $\text{CFCl}_3 = 0.0$ ppm) δ : -62.5 (s).

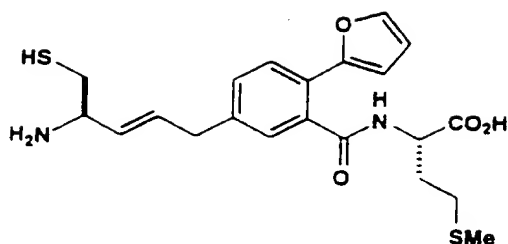
10

Example 149Compound PM051

Compound PM051 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but R017M was combined with L-glutamine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride instead of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.30-7.43 m, 6.13 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.4$ Hz), 4.32 - 4.35 m, 3.86 app q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.55 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 2.85 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.77 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.2$ Hz), and 1.77 - 2.06 m.

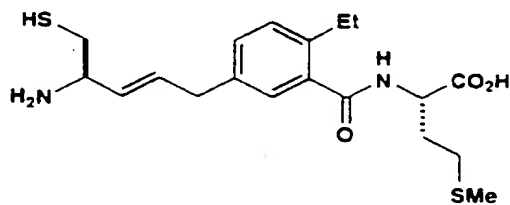
Example 150

Compound PM052

Compound PM052 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 2-furanboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. 2-Furanboronic acid was obtained according to Thompson et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 49:5237-5243 (1984).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.72 d ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.68 d ($J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.55 d ($J = 1.5$ Hz), 7.29 - 7.37 m, 6.73 d ($J = 3.3$ Hz), 6.48 dd ($J = 1.8, 3.3$ Hz), 6.11 dt ($J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz), 5.54 dd ($J = 8.2, 15.4$ Hz), 4.72 - 4.75 m, 3.85 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.52 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 2.85 dd ($J = 6.2, 14.2$ Hz), 2.75 dd ($J = 6.5, 14.3$ Hz), 2.41 - 2.63 m, 2.16 - 2.21 m, 2.09 s, and 1.94 - 2.08 m.

Example 151

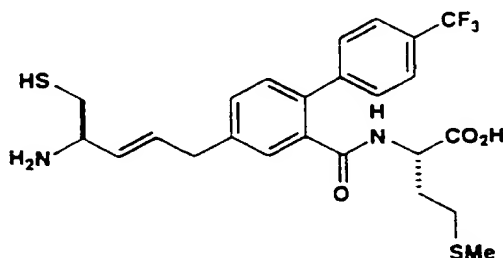
Compound PM062

Compound **PM062** was prepared in the same manner as that described for compound **PM212** in Example 175, but step 12, Scheme VIII ($\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, omitted in the preparation of **PM212**), was replaced by a $\text{LiOH}/\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ hydrolysis.

- 5 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.26 - 7.33 m, 6.12 dt ($J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz), 5.53 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.4$ Hz), 4.74 - 4.76 m, 3.86 q ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 3.50 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 2.57 - 2.98 m, 2.21 - 2.30 m, 2.14 s, 2.01 - 2.14 m, and 1.22 t ($J = 7.6$ Hz).

Example 152

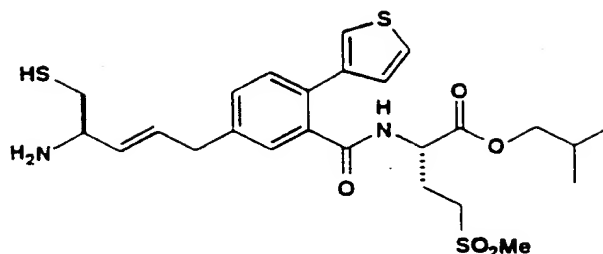
10 Compound PM071



- Compound **PM071** was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 4-trifluoromethylbenzeneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

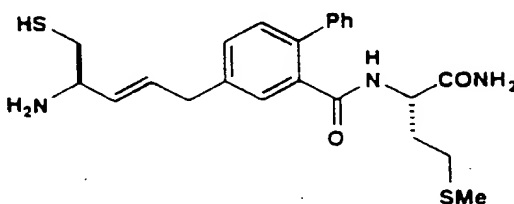
- 15 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.58 - 7.68 m, 7.38 - 7.45 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 7.7, 15.0$ Hz), 4.50 - 4.52 m, 3.82 - 3.90 m, 3.57 d ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 2.85 dd ($J = 5.9, 13.9$ Hz), 2.76 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.1$ Hz), 2.18 - 2.30 m, 1.94 - 2.12 m, 2.00 s, and 1.78 - 1.86 m.

$^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3 , $\text{CFCl}_3 = 0.0$ ppm) δ : -62.3 s.

Example 153**Compound PM072**

Compound PM072 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methioninesulfone isobutyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.65 d ($J = 7.8$ Hz), 7.36 - 7.56 m, 7.24 d ($J = 1.3, 4.9$ Hz), 6.15 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.5$ Hz), 5.59 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.58 - 4.63 m, 3.98 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 3.89 q ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 3.57 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 2.95 s, 2.70 - 3.00 m, 2.29 - 2.37 m, 1.96 - 2.10 m, and 0.99 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz).

Example 154**Compound PM081**

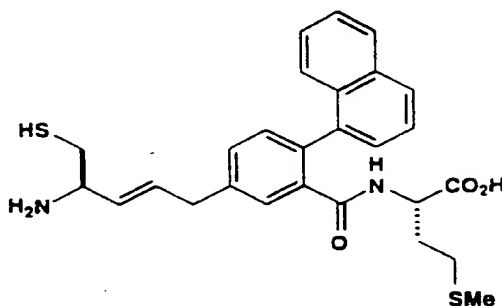
Therapeutic compound PM081 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but L-methionine amide hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. The following characteristic

values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.34 - 7.44 m, 6.16 dt (J = 7.2, 14.3 Hz),
5.60 dd (J = 8.0, 15.4 Hz), 4.40 - 4.44 m, 3.89 q (J = 6.8
5 Hz), 3.58 d (J = 7.0 Hz), 2.88 dd (J = 6.3, 14.2 Hz), 2.79 dd
(J = 6.4, 14.2 Hz), 2.00 - 2.14 m, 2.03 s, 1.85 - 1.94 m, and
1.66 - 1.75 m.

Example 155

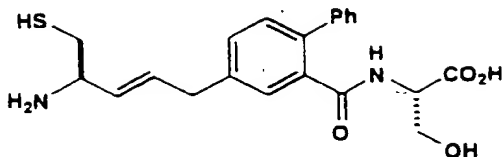
Compound PM082



10 Compound PM082 was prepared in the same manner as that
described in Scheme VIII, but 1-naphthaleneboronic acid was
used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and
L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11
in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the
15 subsequent Na₂S·9H₂O step was omitted. (Note: this compound
exhibits rotational isomerism in the ¹H NMR at room temp.)

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.85 - 7.92 m, 7.19 - 7.64 m, 6.19 dt
(J = 7.2, 14.5 Hz), 5.60 - 5.67 m, 4.24 dd (J = 3.6, 8.9 Hz),
4.18 dd (J = 4.1, 8.7 Hz), 3.87 - 3.91 m, 3.62 d (J = 6.6 Hz),
20 2.88 dd (J = 6.3, 13.8 Hz), 2.79 dd (J = 6.3, 14.1 Hz), 1.81
s, 1.76 s, and 1.19 - 1.81 m.

Example 156

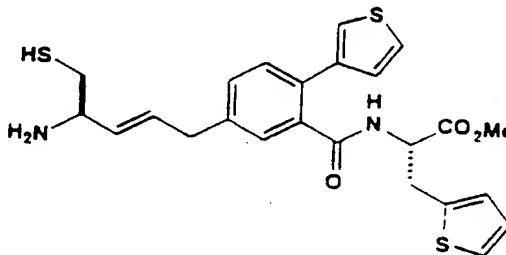
Compound PM091

Compound RM091 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but R017M was combined with L-serine
 5 t-butyl ester t-butyl ether hydrochloride instead of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent Na₂S•9H₂O step was omitted. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

10 ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.33 - 7.60 m, 6.18 dt (J = 7.2, 14.5 Hz), 5.56 dd (J = 8.0, 15.4 Hz), 4.49 - 4.51 m, 3.90 app q (J = 6.9 Hz), 3.84 dd (J = 4.8, 11.1 Hz), 3.67 dd (J = 4.1, 11.1 Hz), 3.59 d (J = 6.5 Hz), 2.89 dd (J = 6.1, 14.2 Hz), and 2.79 dd (J = 6.4, 14.2 Hz).

15

Example 157

Compound PM092

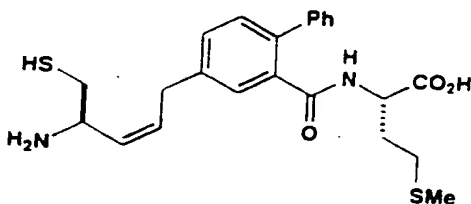
Compound PM092 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzenboronic acid in step 3, L-3-(2-thienyl)-
 20 alanine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in

place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.30 - 7.47 m, 7.24 m, 7.13 dd ($J = 1.2$, 4.9 Hz), 6.97 dd ($J = 3.5$, 5.1 Hz), 6.83 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.2$, 14.5 Hz), 5.56 dd ($J = 7.7$, 15.4 Hz), 4.79-4.82 m, 3.88 q ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 3.76 s, 3.54 d ($J = 6.2$ Hz), 3.19-3.42 m, 2.88 dd ($J = 6.1$, 14.1 Hz), and 2.78 dd ($J = 6.3$, 14.2 Hz).

Example 158

Compound PM101

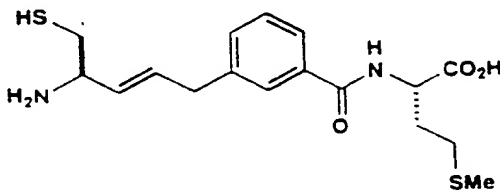


10 Compound **PM101** was prepared according to Scheme VIII with the substitution of **R013M cis** for **R013M trans**. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

15 ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.30 - 7.44 m, 6.08 dt ($J = 5.3$, 15.3 Hz), 5.50 app tt ($J = 1.3$, 10.3 Hz), 4.45 - 4.49 m, 4.35 dt ($J = 4.5$, 13.0 Hz), 3.64 app d ($J = 7.5$ Hz), 2.74 - 2.86 m, 2.04 - 2.12 m, 1.92 - 2.00 m, 1.99 s, and 1.68 - 1.80 m.

Example 159

Compound PM102

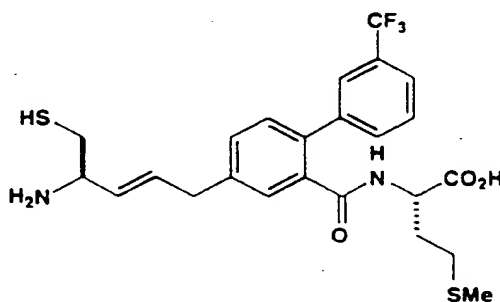


Compound PM102 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-carboxybenzaldehyde was used in place of 5-formylsalicylic acid in step 1, steps 2 and 3 were omitted, L-methionine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.73 - 7.76 m, 7.44 - 7.47 m, 6.15 dt ($J = 7.3, 14.6$ Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.80 br dd ($J = 4.6, 9.5$ Hz), 3.89 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 2.88 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.2$ Hz), 2.79 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.53 - 2.74 m, 2.22 - 2.33 m, 2.13 s, and 2.03 - 2.20 m.

Example 160

Compound PM111



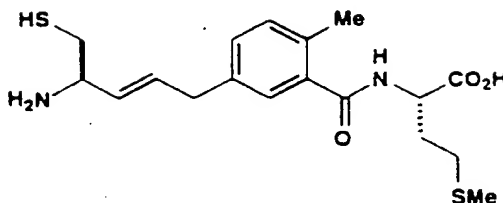
Compound PM111 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-trifluoromethylbenzeneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was replaced with a $\text{LiOH}/\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ hydrolysis. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.57 - 7.68 m, 7.39 - 7.45 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.7, 15.3$ Hz), 5.58 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.46 - 4.48 m, 3.87 q ($J = 7.4$ Hz), 3.58 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 2.86 dd ($J = 6.2,$

14.2 Hz), 2.77 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.2$ Hz), 1.92 - 2.18 m, 1.99 s, and 1.72 - 1.82 m.

Example 161

Compound PM112

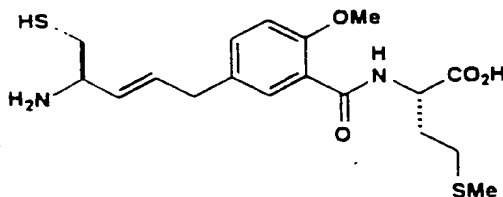


5 Compound PM112 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but tetramethyltin (with LiCl in DMF) was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the
10 subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.58 d ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.18 - 7.28 m, 6.09 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.50 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.73 br dd ($J = 4.5, 9.6$ Hz), 3.84 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.47 d, ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 2.83 dd ($J = 6.2, 14.2$ Hz), 2.74 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.1$ Hz), 2.48 -
15 2.69 m, 2.38 s, 2.18 - 2.28 m, 2.11 s, and 1.99 - 2.10 m.

Example 162

Compound PM122



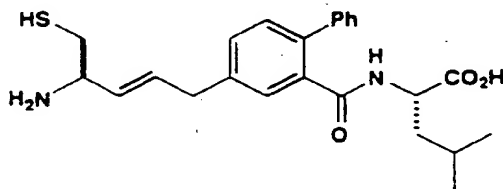
20 Compound PM122 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but step 2 was replaced with a dimethyl sulfate alkylation step, step 3 was omitted,

L-methionine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.80 d ($J = 2.2$ Hz), 7.41 dd ($J = 2.1$, 8.4 Hz), 7.15 d ($J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.12 dt ($J = 7.2$, 14.4 Hz), 5.53 dd ($J = 8.0$, 15.4 Hz), 4.81 dd ($J = 4.9$, 7.6 Hz), 4.01 s, 3.85 - 3.96 m, 3.48 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 2.87 dd ($J = 6.1$, 14.1 Hz), 2.77 dd ($J = 6.4$, 14.1 Hz), 2.58 - 2.63 m, 2.25 - 2.32 m, 2.12 s, and 2.10 - 2.20 m.

Example 163

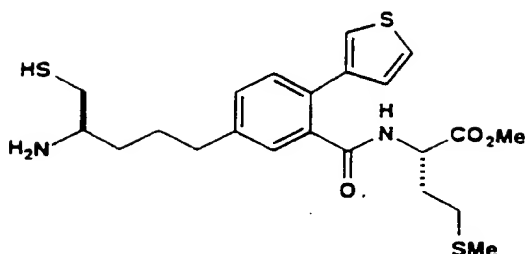
Compound PM131



Compound PM131 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but R017M was combined with L-leucine PNB ester hydrochloride instead of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the remaining steps were as described in Scheme VIII. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.25 d ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.31 - 7.41 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.0$, 15.2 Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 8.0$, 15.4 Hz), 4.31 - 4.35 m, 4.15 q ($J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.85 app q ($J = 5.3$ Hz), 3.55 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 2.86 dd ($J = 6.2$, 14.2 Hz), 2.76 dd ($J = 6.4$, 14.2 Hz), 1.28 - 1.46 m, 1.05 - 1.12 m, 0.79 d ($J = 6.6$ Hz), and 0.76 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz).

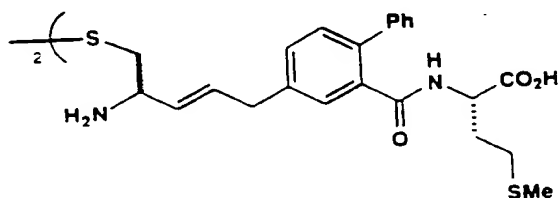
Example 164

Compound PM132

Compound PM132 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. Furthermore, between steps 6 and 7 in Scheme VIII, a diimide hydrogenation step was inserted (see Equation 2).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.25 - 7.45 m, 7.19 dd ($J = 1.6, 4.8$ Hz), 4.59 dd ($J = 4.4, 9.6, 1\text{H}$), 2.89 dd ($J = 4.6, 14.7$ Hz), 2.72 - 2.75 m, 2.71 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.7$ Hz), 2.25 - 2.32 m, 2.14 - 2.22 m, 2.03 s, 1.97 - 2.06 m, and 1.69 - 1.87 m.

Example 165

Compound PM141

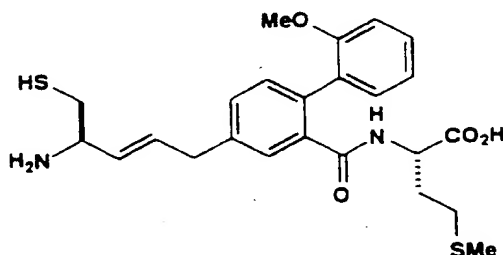
Compound PM041 hydrochloride (0.0320 g, 0.06464 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (16 mL) and H_2O (6 mL), and LiOH (0.0312 g, 1.3027 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was stirred

for 24 h at room temp, quenched with TFA (0.110 mL), and evaporated. The residue was purified by RP HPLC to give 0.0276 g (78%) of therapeutic compound **PM141** (2 TFA salt). The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.31 - 7.41 m, 6.09 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.55 dd ($J = 8.3, 15.4$ Hz), 4.46 - 4.49 m, 4.06 q ($J = 7.3$ Hz), 3.50 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 3.06 d ($J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.07 - 2.15 m, 1.92 - 2.00 m, 1.98 s, and 1.71 - 1.79 m.

Example 166

Compound PM142



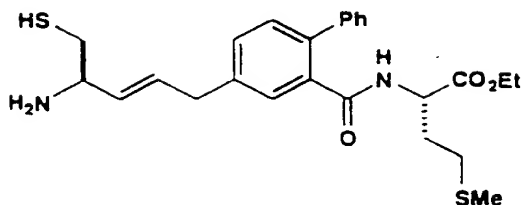
Compound **PM142** was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 2-methoxybenzeneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine t-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. 2-Methoxybenzeneboronic acid was obtained according to Thompson et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 49:5237-5243 (1984), and Eggers et al., *Inorg. Chem.*, 6:160-161 (1967).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.44 - 7.48 m, 7.32 - 7.39 m, 7.20 - 7.24 m, 6.08 - 7.03 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.58 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.4$ Hz), 4.43 - 4.47 m, 3.87 q ($J = 6.6$ Hz), 3.74 s, 3.55 d ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 2.86 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.2$ Hz), 2.76 dd

($J = 6.4, 14.0$ Hz), 1.99 s, 1.98 - 2.16 m, 1.89 - 1.94 m, and 1.65 - 1.70 m.

Example 167

Compound PM151

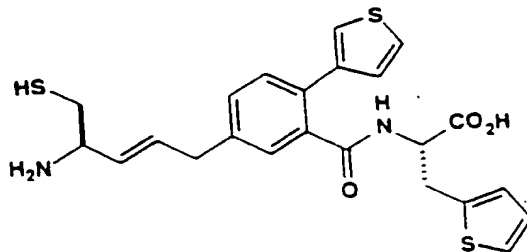


5 Compound PM041 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but R017M was combined with L-methionine ethyl ester hydrochloride instead of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. The following characteristic values were obtained by
10 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.39 d ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.31 - 7.41 m, 6.13 dt ($J = 7.2, 15.2$ Hz), 5.57 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.45 - 4.50 m, 4.15 q, ($J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.86 app q, ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.55 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 2.85 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.77 dd ($J = 6.3, 14.1$ Hz), 2.05 - 2.15 m, 1.88 - 2.00 m, 1.98 s, 1.69 - 1.81 m, and 1.25 t ($J = 7.1$ Hz).

Example 168

Compound PM152



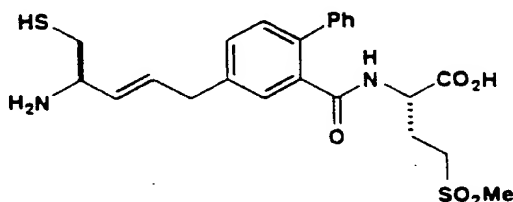
20 Compound PM152 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used

in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, L-3-(2-thienyl)-alanine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was replaced by a $\text{LiOH}/\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ hydrolysis.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.25 - 7.46 m, 7.12 dd ($J = 1.8, 4.5$ Hz), 6.97 dd, ($J = 3.5, 5.1$ Hz), 6.86 d ($J = 2.7$ Hz), 6.15 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.56 dd ($J = 7.9, 15.4$ Hz), 4.79 dd ($J = 4.6, 9.2$ Hz), 3.89 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.53 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 3.45 dd ($J = 4.7, 15.0$ Hz), 3.25 dd ($J = 9.2, 14.9$ Hz), 2.88 dd ($J = 6.1, 14.2$ Hz), and 2.79 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.1$ Hz).

Example 169

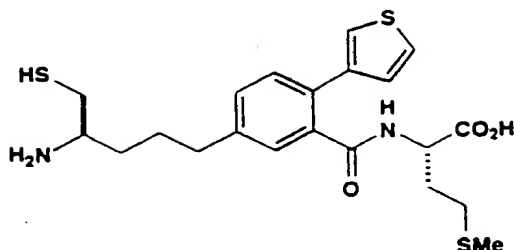
Compound PM161



Compound PM161 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but R017M was combined with L-methioninesulfone methyl ester hydrochloride in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was replaced with a $\text{LiOH}/\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ hydrolysis. The following characteristic values were obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy:

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.37 - 7.46 m, 6.16 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.4$ Hz), 5.61 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.4$ Hz), 4.49 br dd ($J = 4.5, 9.5$ Hz), 3.89 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.58 d ($J = 6.7$ Hz), 2.90 s, 2.74 - 2.90 m, 2.52 - 2.59 m, 2.23 - 2.32 m, and 1.95 - 2.03 m.

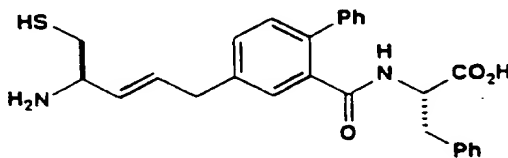
Example 170

Compound PM162

Compound PM162 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted. Furthermore, between steps 6 and 7 in Scheme VIII, a diimide hydrogenation step was inserted (see Equation 2).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.47 d ($J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.37 - 7.47 m, 7.23 dd ($J = 1.9, 4.3$ Hz), 4.57 - 4.62 m, 2.91 dd ($J = 4.5, 14.7$ Hz), 2.71 - 2.86 m, 2.28 - 2.35 m, 2.17 - 2.25 m, 2.06 s, 2.04 - 2.12 m, and 1.70 - 1.91 m.

Example 171

Compound PM172

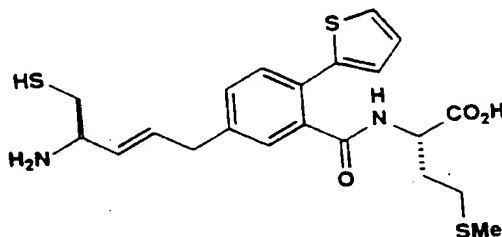
Compound PM172 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but L-phenylalanine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB

ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.41 d ($J = 7.9$ Hz), 7.17 - 7.48 m, 6.14 dt ($J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz), 5.58 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.72 br dd ($J = 5.1, 9.4$ Hz), 3.88 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz), 3.17 dd ($J = 5.0, 13.9$ Hz), 2.86 - 2.95 m, and 2.79 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.2$ Hz).

Example 172

Compound PM182

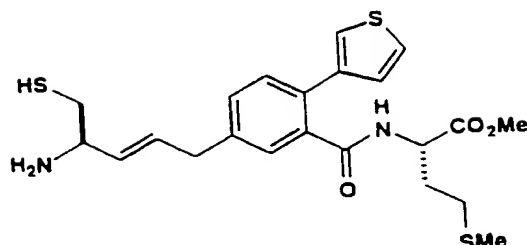


10 Compound PM182 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 2-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine *t*-butyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent
15 $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.30 - 7.50 m, 7.21 d ($J = 2.6$ Hz), 7.08 d ($J = 3.6, 5.0$ Hz), 6.15 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.3$ Hz), 5.58 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.61 br m, 3.89 q ($J = 6.9$ Hz), 3.56 d ($J = 6.4$ Hz), 2.88 dd ($J = 6.2, 14.2$ Hz), 2.79 dd ($J = 6.4, 14.2$ Hz), 2.29 - 2.36 m, 2.17 - 2.25 m, 2.06 s, 2.05 - 2.14 m, and 1.79 - 1.90 m.
20

Example 173

Compound PM192

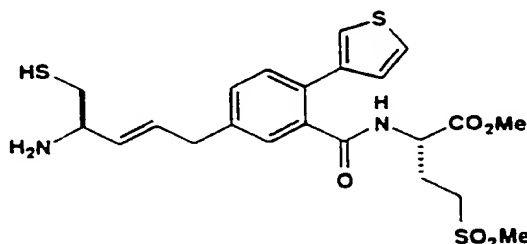


Compound PM192 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzenboronic acid in step 3, and L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent Na₂S•9H₂O step was omitted.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.33 - 7.48 m, 7.22 dd (J = 2.0, 4.4 Hz) 6.16 dt (J = 7.2, 15.4 Hz), 5.59 dd (J = 8.1, 15.4 Hz), 4.59 - 4.65 m, 3.89 q (J = 6.9 Hz), 3.75 s, 3.57 d, (J = 6.3 Hz), 2.88 dd (J = 6.7, 13.8 Hz), 2.80 dd (J = 6.3, 14.1 Hz), 2.28-2.35 m, 2.18-2.25 m, 2.06 s, 2.00 - 2.11 m, and 1.81 - 1.90 m.

Example 174

Compound PM202



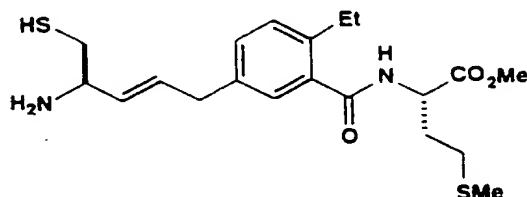
Compound PM202 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but 3-thiopheneboronic acid was used in place of benzenboronic acid in step 3, and L-methioninesulfone methyl ester hydrochloride was used in

step 11 in place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 7.35 - 7.50 m, 7.23 dd ($J = 1.1, 4.8$ Hz), 6.15 dt ($J = 7.2, 14.3$ Hz), 5.59 dd ($J = 8.0, 15.4$ Hz), 4.61 br dd ($J = 4.7, 9.4$ Hz), 3.89 br q ($J = 6.6, 13.6$ Hz), 3.77 s, 3.56 d ($J = 6.5$ Hz) 2.95 s, 2.76 - 3.01 m, 2.28 - 2.37 m, and 2.01 - 2.11 m.

Example 175

Compound PM212



10 Compound PM212 was prepared in the same manner as that described in Scheme VIII, but tetravinyltin (with LiCl in DMF) was used in place of benzeneboronic acid in step 3, followed by a catalytic hydrogenation step (see Equation 1), and L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride was used in step 11 in
15 place of L-methionine PNB ester hydrochloride, and the subsequent $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ step was omitted.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 8.76 d ($J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.24 - 7.36 m, 6.13 dt ($J = 7.1, 14.3$ Hz), 5.54 dd ($J = 8.1, 15.4$ Hz), 4.76 - 4.81 m, 3.87 q ($J = 6.8$ Hz), 3.79 s, 3.50 d ($J = 6.3$ Hz), 2.56 -
20 2.89 m, 2.18 - 2.26 m, 2.13 s, 2.01 - 2.13 m, and 1.22 t ($J = 7.6$ Hz).

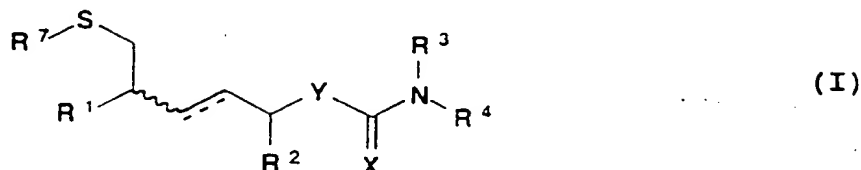
OTHER EMBODIMENTS

From the above description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of the present invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions. Thus, other embodiments are also within the claims.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A compound having the formula:

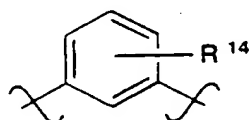


- wherein R^1 is H, NHR^8 , or NR^8R^9 , wherein R^8 is H,
- 5 C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; or, when taken together with R^7 , a bifunctional organic moiety of fewer than 50 carbon atoms;
- R^2 is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or
- 10 $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);
- R^3 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);
- R^4 is C_{3-16} cycloalkyl, $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)-
 $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{6-12}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl)-
 $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $R^5(CH-)(C=O)R^6$, $R^5(CH-)(C=S)R^6$, $R^5(CH-)(CH_2)R^6$,
- 15 $R^5(CH_2-)$, or any other amino-protecting group, wherein R^5 is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{1-6} alkyl), hydroxymethyl, $-(CH_2)_n-A-(CH_2)_m-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH_2$, or $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH(CH_2)_mCH_3$ (wherein A is O, S, SO, or SO_2 , n is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and m is 0, 1, or 2), or
- 20 any other side chain of a naturally occurring amino acid; and
- R^6 is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, NHR^{10} , $NR^{10}R^{11}$, OR^{12} , $NR^{10}OR^{11}$, or $NHOR^{13}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R^{10} and R^{11} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), C_{2-14} acyloxycarbonyl, $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl)-
 $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), or any other amino-protecting group, R^{12} is H,
- 25 C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl)oxy-

(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other hydroxyl- or carboxyl-protecting group, and R¹³ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl);

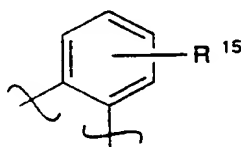
X is =O, =S, or two singly-bonded H;

5 Y is selected from the following five formulae:



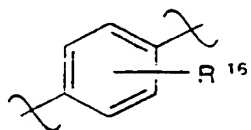
(i)

wherein R¹⁴ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, 10 C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(ii)

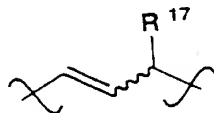
wherein R¹⁵ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, 15 C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(iii)

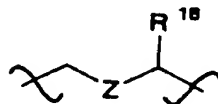
wherein R¹⁶ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, 20 C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl,

C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,
C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;



(iv)

wherein R¹⁷ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl),
5 (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)-
(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and



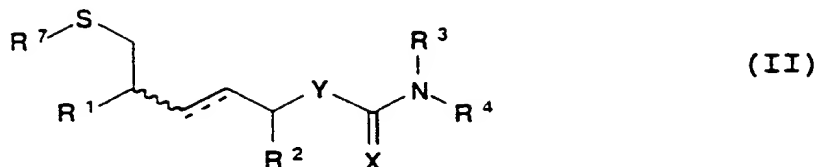
(v)

wherein R¹⁸ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl),
(C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)-
10 (C₀₋₆ alkyl), and Z is O, S, SO, SO₂, or NR¹⁹ wherein R¹⁹ is H,
C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl),
C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl,
(C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl; or
wherein R¹⁸ and NR¹⁹ taken together form a bifunctional
15 C₆₋₄₀ aryl, a bifunctional C₃₋₁₂ heterocyclic radical, or a
bifunctional C₃₋₁₂ heteroaryl; and

R⁷ is an organic moiety having fewer than 50 carbon atoms
or, when taken together with R¹, a bifunctional organic moiety
having fewer than 50 carbon atoms;

20 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1, having the formula:

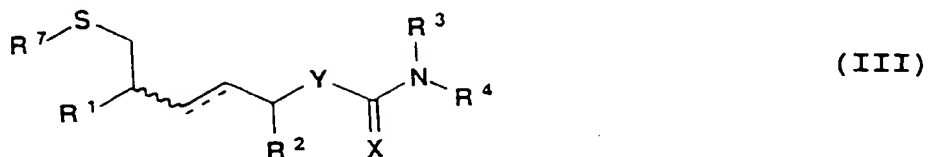


wherein R^1 is H, NHR^8 , or NR^8R^9 , wherein R^8 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^7 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; and

R^7 is H; a thiol protecting group or, when taken together with R^9 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (II) wherein R^7 is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound of claim 2, having the following formula:

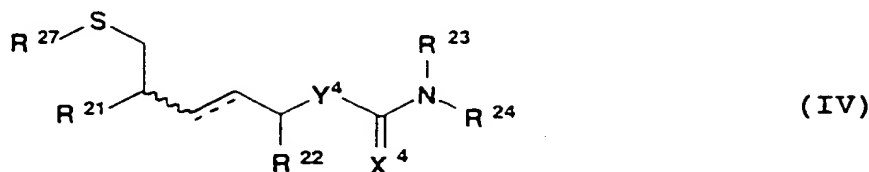


wherein R^1 is NHR^8 or NR^8R^9 , wherein R^8 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^7 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

R^6 is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{10} , $NR^{10}R^{11}$, OR^{12} , $NR^{10}OR^{11}$, $NHOR^{13}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group (wherein each of R^{10} and R^{11} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical)-(C_{0-6} alkyl), C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or (C_{3-16} heteroaryl)-(C_{1-6} alkyl)), R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, (C_{1-12} acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), (C_{1-12} alkyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, and R^{13} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or (C_{6-40} aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);

R^7 is a thiol-protecting group, or, when taken together with R^9 , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (III) wherein R^7 is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

4. A compound having the following formula:



wherein R^{21} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{28} , or $NR^{28}R^{29}$, wherein each R^{28} and R^{29} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or

5 C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl;

R^{22} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);

R^{23} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, or $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);

R^{24} is C_{3-16} cycloalkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl),

10 $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)-
 $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $R^{25}(CH-)(C=O)R^{26}$, $R^{25}(CH-)(C=S)R^{26}$,

$R^{25}(CH-)(CH_2)R^{26}$, or $R^{25}(CH_2-)$, wherein R^{25} is C_{1-6} alkyl,

$(C_{6-12}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)-

$(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), hydroxymethyl,

15 $-(CH_2)_n-A^4-(CH_2)_m-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH_2$, or $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH-$
 $(CH_2)_mCH_3$ (wherein A^4 is O, S, SO, or SO_2 , n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,
 and m is 0, 1, or 2), or any other side chain of a naturally
 occurring amino acid; and R^{26} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$,

C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, NHR^{30} , $NR^{30}R^{31}$,

20 OR^{32} , $NR^{30}OR^{31}$, or $NHOR^{33}$, wherein each of R^{30} and R^{31} ,
 independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl),

$(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), C_{2-14} alkyloxy-
 carbonyl, or $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), R^{32} is H,

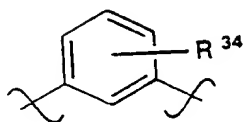
C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl)oxy-

25 $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, and R^{33} is H,

C_{1-6} alkyl, or $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);

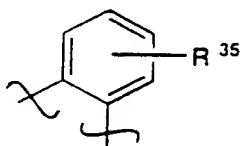
X^4 is =O, =S, or two singly-bonded H;

Y^4 is selected from the following five formulae:



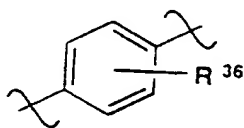
(vi)

- 5 wherein R^{34} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{6-41} aryl, C_{3-40} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-40} heteroaryl, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-40} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-41} aryloxy;



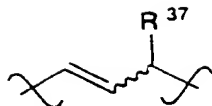
(vii)

- 10 wherein R^{35} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{6-41} aryl, C_{3-40} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-40} heteroaryl, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-40} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-41} aryloxy;



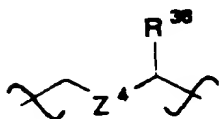
(viii)

- 15 wherein R^{36} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{6-41} aryl, C_{3-40} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-40} heteroaryl, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-40} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-41} aryloxy;



(ix)

wherein R^{37} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl); and



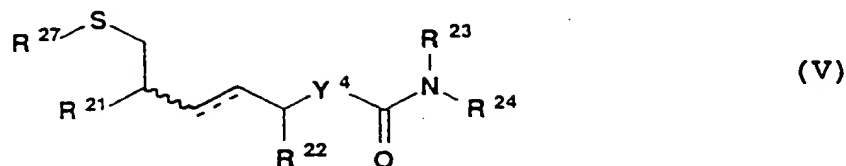
(x)

wherein R^{38} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl); and Z^4 is O, S, SO, SO_2 , or NR^{39} wherein R^{39} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)-
 10 $(C_{0-6}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-12}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; or wherein R^{38} and NR^{39} taken together form a bifunctional C_{6-40} aryl, a bifunctional C_{3-12} heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional C_{3-12} heteroaryl; and

15 R^{27} is H; a thiol protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (IV) wherein R^{27} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A compound of claim 4, having the following formula:

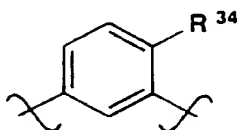


wherein R^{21} is H, NH_2 , or NHR^{28} , R^{28} being C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl;

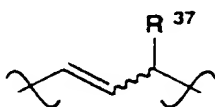
R^{23} is H or methyl;

R^{24} is $R^{25}(CH-)(C=O)R^{26}$, $R^{25}(CH-)(C=S)R^{26}$, or $R^{25}(CH_2-)$; and

Y^4 is selected from the following three formulae:

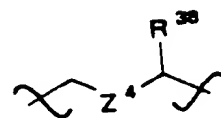


(xi)



(xii)

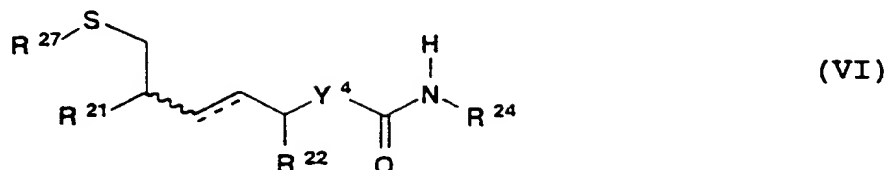
and



(xiii)

10 wherein Z^4 is O, S, or NR^{39} , wherein R^{39} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} acyl; or wherein R^{38} and NR^{39} taken together form a bifunctional C_{6-40} aryl, a bifunctional C_{3-12} heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional C_{3-12} heteroaryl.

6. A compound of claim 4, having the following formula:

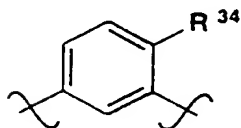


wherein R^{21} is NH_2 or NHR^{28} , R^{28} being C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl;

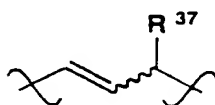
5 R^{22} is H or C_{1-8} alkyl;

R^{24} is C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, $R^{25}(CH-)(C=O)R^{26}$, or $R^{25}(CH-)(C=S)R^{26}$, wherein R^{25} is C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxymethyl, $-(CH_2)_n-A^4-(CH_2)_m-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH_2$, or $-(CH_2)_n(C=O)NH(CH_2)_mCH_3$ (wherein A^4 is O, S, SO, or SO_2 , n is 0, 1, or 2, and m is 0 or 1), or any other side chain of a naturally occurring amino acid, and R^{32} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl); and

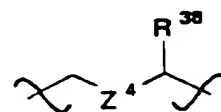
Y^4 is selected from the following three formulae:



(xiv)



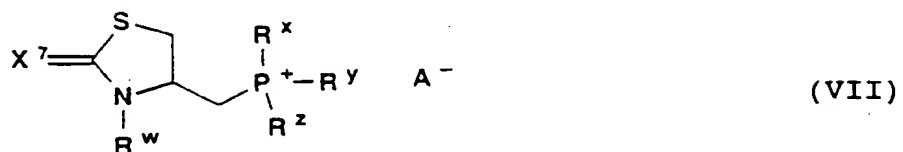
(xv)



(xvi)

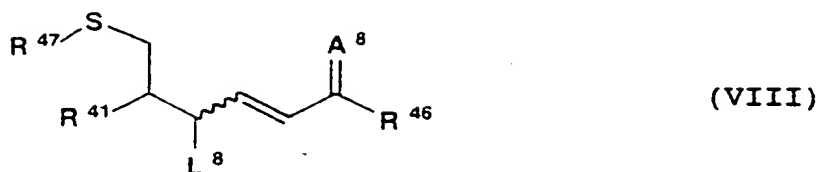
15 wherein Z^4 is O, S, or NR^{39} , wherein R^{39} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} acyl; or wherein R^{38} and NR^{39} taken together form a bifunctional C_{6-40} aryl, a bifunctional C_{3-12} heterocyclic radical, or a bifunctional C_{3-12} heteroaryl.

7. A compound having the following formula:



wherein X^7 is O or S; R^w is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{1-8} acyl, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl; each of R^x , R^y , and R^z , independently, is C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-20} aryl, $(\text{C}_{6-20}$ aryl)-
 5 $(\text{C}_{1-12}$ alkyl), or $(\text{C}_{1-12}$ alkyl)(C_{6-20} aryl); and A^- is a counterion.

8. A compound having the following formula:



wherein R^{41} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{42} , or $NR^{42}R^{43}$, wherein R^{42} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{43} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{47} , is a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

L^8 is halide, hydroxy, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-12} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-20} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} acyloxy, C_{1-12} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group;

A^8 is $=O$, $=S$, or two singly-bonded H;

R^{46} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{44} , $NR^{44}R^{45}$, OR^{48} , $NR^{44}OR^{45}$, $NHOR^{49}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R^{44} and R^{45} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-12}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-6} alkyl), $(C_{3-16}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, R^{48} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-12}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), $(C_{1-12}$ alkyl)oxy(C_{1-12} alkyl), or any other carboxyl- or hydroxyl-protecting group, and R^{49} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl, provided that where A^8 is two singly-bonded H, R^{46} is such that the C atom bonded to both A^8 and R^{46} is bonded to either a N or O atom of R^{46} ; and

R^{47} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{43} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (VIII) wherein R^{47} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

9. A compound of claim 8, wherein R^{41} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{42} , or $NR^{42}R^{43}$, wherein R^{42} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{43} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{47} , is a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

L^8 is halide, hydroxy, C_{1-7} alkoxy, C_{1-7} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-12} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} acyloxy, or C_{1-12} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group;

R^{46} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{44} , $NR^{44}R^{45}$, OR^{48} , $NR^{44}OR^{45}$, $NHOR^{49}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R^{44} and R^{45} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-10}$ aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or

$(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), R^{48} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-7}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), $(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), or any other carboxyl- or hydroxyl-protecting group, and R^{49} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl, provided that where A^8 is two singly-bonded H, R^{46} is such that the C atom bonded to both A^8 and R^{46} is bonded to either a N or O atom of R^{46} ; and

R^{47} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{43} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (VIII) wherein R^{47} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

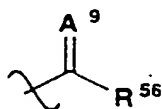
10. A compound having the following formula:



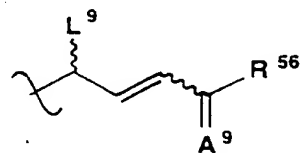
wherein R^{51} is H, NHR^{53} , or $NR^{53}R^{54}$, wherein R^{53} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{54} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{57} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

R^{52} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-40}$ aryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-6} alkyl);

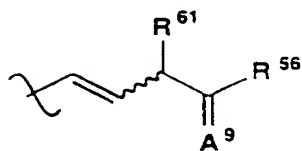
10 T^9 is selected from the following four formulae:



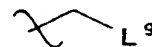
(xvii)



(xviii)



(xix) and



(xx)

wherein L^9 is halide, hydroxy, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{1-12} alkyl-sulfonyloxy, C_{6-20} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-12} acyloxy,

15 C_{1-12} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group;

A^9 is $=O$, $=S$, or two singly-bonded H;

R^{56} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical,

C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl, NHR⁵⁵, NR⁵⁵R⁵⁸, OR⁵⁹, NR⁵⁵OR⁵⁸, NHOR⁶⁰, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R⁵⁵ and R⁵⁸, independently, is C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₆₋₁₂ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₆ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₆ heteroaryl)-
5 (C₀₋₆ alkyl), or C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl, R⁵⁹ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₁₂ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), or (C₁₋₁₂ alkyl)oxy-(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), and R⁶⁰ is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl; provided that where A⁹ is two singly-bonded H, R⁵⁶ is selected such that the carbon atom bonded to both A⁹ and R⁵⁶ is bonded to either a
10 nitrogen or oxygen atom of R⁵⁶;

R⁶¹ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and

R⁵⁷ is H; a thiol-protecting group or, taken together with R⁵⁴, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety
15 set forth in the above generic formula (IX) wherein R⁵⁷ is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide.

11. A compound of claim 10, wherein R^{51} is H, NHR^{53} , or $NR^{53}R^{54}$, wherein R^{53} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{54} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{57} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

R^{52} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-10} \text{ aryl})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(C_{3-10} \text{ heteroaryl})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$;

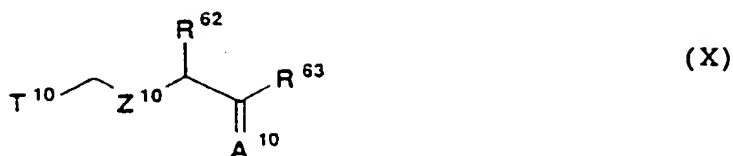
wherein L^9 is halide, hydroxy, C_{1-7} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-7} acyloxy, C_{1-7} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group;

R^{56} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-8} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-8} heteroaryl, NHR^{55} , $NR^{55}R^{58}$, OR^{59} , $NR^{55}OR^{58}$, $NHOR^{60}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R^{55} and R^{58} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-10} \text{ aryl})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$, $(C_{3-10} \text{ heterocyclic radical})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(C_{3-10} \text{ heteroaryl})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$, R^{59} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-7} \text{ acyl})oxy(C_{1-7} \text{ alkyl})$, $(C_{1-7} \text{ alkyl})oxy(C_{1-7} \text{ alkyl})$, or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl, and R^{60} is H or C_{1-6} alkyl; provided that where A^9 is two singly-bonded H, R^{56} is selected such that the carbon atom bonded to both A^9 and R^{56} is bonded to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R^{56} ;

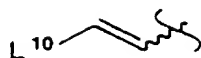
R^{61} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-20} \text{ aryl})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(C_{3-10} \text{ heteroaryl})(C_{0-3} \text{ alkyl})$; and

R^{57} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{54} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (IX) wherein R^{57} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer.

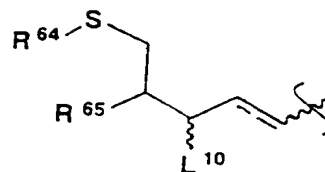
12. A compound having the following formula:



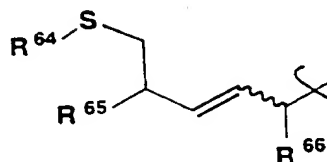
wherein τ^{10} is selected from the following three formulae:



(xxi)



(xix)



(xxiii)

and

wherein L¹⁰ is halide, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₂₀ arylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ acyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; R⁶⁵ is H, NH₂, NHR⁶⁷, or NR⁶⁷R⁶⁸, wherein R⁶⁷ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxy-carbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R⁶⁸ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁶⁴, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; R⁶⁴ is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R⁶⁸, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (X) wherein R⁶⁴ is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide;

R⁶⁶ is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or

(C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl);

R⁶³ is H, NH₂, NHOH, C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical,
C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl, NHR⁶⁹, NR⁶⁹R⁷⁰, OR⁷¹, NR⁶⁹OR⁷⁰, NHOR⁷², or any
other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R⁶⁹ and R⁷⁰,
5 independently, is C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₃₋₁₆ heterocyclic radical)-
(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or (C₃₋₁₆ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), R⁷¹ is H,
C₁₋₆ alkyl, (C₁₋₁₂ acyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), or
(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl)oxy(C₁₋₁₂ alkyl), and R⁷² is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
provided that where A¹⁰ is two singly-bonded H, R⁶³ is selected
10 such that the carbon atom bonded to both A¹⁰ and R⁶³ is bonded
to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R⁶³;

A¹⁰ is O, S, or two singly-bonded H; and

R⁶² is H, C₁₋₈ alkyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl),
(C₃₋₁₀ heterocyclic radical)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or
15 (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl); and Z¹⁰ is O, S, SO, SO₂, or
NR⁷³ wherein R⁷³ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, (C₆₋₄₀ aryl)-
(C₀₋₆ alkyl), (C₃₋₁₀ heteroaryl)(C₀₋₆ alkyl), or
C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl.

13. A compound of claim 12, wherein L^{10} is halide, C_{1-7} alkoxy, C_{1-7} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-7} acyloxy, C_{1-7} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group;

5 R^{65} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{67} , or $NR^{67}R^{68}$, wherein R^{67} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{68} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{64} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; R^{64} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{68} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (X) wherein R^{64} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide;

15 R^{66} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-20}$ aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl);

R^{63} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, C_{3-10} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-10} heteroaryl, NHR^{69} , $NR^{69}R^{70}$, OR^{71} , $NR^{69}OR^{70}$, $NHOR^{72}$, or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each of R^{69} and R^{70} ,
20 independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)-(C_{0-3} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), R^{71} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-7}$ acyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), or $(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)oxy(C_{1-6} alkyl), and R^{72} is H or C_{1-6} alkyl; provided that where A^{10} is two singly-bonded H, R^{63} is selected
25 such that the carbon atom bonded to both A^{10} and R^{63} is bonded to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom of R^{63} ; and

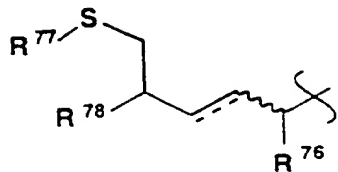
R^{62} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-20}$ aryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl); and Z^{10} is O, S, SO, SO_2 , or
30 NR^{73} wherein R^{73} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, $(C_{6-20}$ aryl)-(C_{0-3} alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)(C_{0-3} alkyl), or C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl.

14. A compound having the following formula:



wherein:

T^{11} is selected from $\text{H}-(\text{C}=\text{O})-$, $\text{H}-(\text{C}=\text{O})-\text{CH}(\text{R}^{76})-$,



(xxiv)

and



(xxv)

wherein

R^{75} is H, NH_2 , NHOH , C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, NHR^{81} , $\text{NR}^{81}\text{R}^{82}$, OR^{83} , $\text{NR}^{81}\text{OR}^{82}$, NHOR^{84} or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R^{81} and R^{82} , independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{6-12} \text{ aryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $(\text{C}_{3-16} \text{ heterocyclic radical})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(\text{C}_{3-16} \text{ heteroaryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, R^{83} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ acyl})\text{oxy}(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ alkyl})\text{oxy}(\text{C}_{1-12} \text{ alkyl})$, and R^{84} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{76} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{6-40} \text{ aryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$, or $(\text{C}_{3-10} \text{ heteroaryl})(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkyl})$;

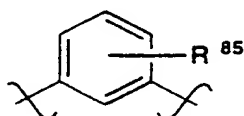
R^{77} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{80} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (XI) wherein R^{77} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer or an asymmetrical disulfide;

R^{78} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{79} , or $\text{NR}^{79}\text{R}^{80}$, wherein R^{79} is

C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R⁸⁰ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₂₋₁₄ alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R⁷⁷, a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

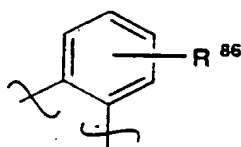
- 5 L¹¹ is halide, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₂₀ arylsulfonyloxy, C₂₋₁₂ alkylcarbonyloxy, or any other activated leaving group;

Y¹¹ is selected from the following three formulae:



(xxvi)

- 10 wherein R⁸⁵ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy;

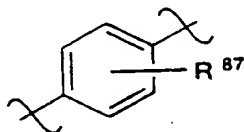


(xxvii)

15

wherein R⁸⁶ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,

- 20 C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy; and



(xxviii)

- wherein R⁸⁷ is H, halide, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ acyloxy, C₁₋₆ acyl, C₆₋₄₁ aryl, C₃₋₄₀ heterocyclic radical, C₃₋₄₀ heteroaryl, C₁₋₁₂ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₁₂ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,
- 5 C₆₋₄₀ arylsulfonyloxy, or C₆₋₄₁ aryloxy; and
- A¹¹ is O, S, or two singly-bonded H.

15. A compound of claim 14, wherein R^{75} is H, NH_2 , $NHOH$, $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical) $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl)- $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl), NHR^{81} , $NR^{81}R^{82}$, OR^{83} , $NR^{81}OR^{82}$, $NHOR^{84}$ or any other carboxyl-protecting group, wherein each R^{81} and R^{82} ,
5 independently, is C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{6-10}$ aryl) $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl), $(C_{3-10}$ heterocyclic radical) $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl) $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl), R^{83} is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{1-7}$ acyl)oxy $(C_{1-6}$ alkyl), or $(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)oxy- $(C_{1-6}$ alkyl), and R^{84} is H, or C_{1-6} alkyl;

10 R^{76} is H, C_{1-8} alkyl, $(C_{6-20}$ aryl) $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl), or $(C_{3-10}$ heteroaryl) $(C_{0-3}$ alkyl);

R^{77} is H; a thiol-protecting group or, when taken together with R^{80} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group; or a moiety set forth in the above generic formula (XI) wherein
15 R^{77} is deleted, said compound being a symmetrical disulfide dimer;

R^{78} is H, NH_2 , NHR^{79} , or $NR^{79}R^{80}$, wherein R^{79} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or any other amino-protecting group, and R^{80} is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} acyl,
20 C_{2-14} alkyloxycarbonyl or, when taken together with R^{77} , a bifunctional thiol-protecting group;

L^{11} is halide, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-7} acyloxy, C_{1-7} carbamoyl, or any other activated leaving group; and

25 R^{85} is H, halide, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-7} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyloxy, C_{1-6} acyl, C_{6-20} aryl, C_{3-16} heterocyclic radical, C_{3-16} heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-6} haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_{6-20} arylsulfonyloxy, or C_{6-20} aryloxy.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/03387

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : 548/182, 201; 549/77; 560/16, 51, 153; 562/426,556; 564/154

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 548/182, 201; 549/77; 560/16, 51, 153; 562/426,556; 564/154

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS ONLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 5,238,922 (GRAHAM ET AL) 24 August 1993, columns 3 and 4.	1-6, 8-15
Y, P	WO, A, 94/09766 (DESOLMS ET AL) 11 May 1994, page 7.	1-6, 8-15
Y	The Journal of Biological Chemistry, Volume 268, No. 28, issued 05 October 1993, M. Nigram et al., "Potent Inhibition of Human Tumor p21(ras) Farnesyltransferase by A1A2-lacking p21(ras) CA1A2X Peptidomimetics", pages 20695-20698, especially page 20696.	1-6, 8-15
A, P	US, A, 5,340,828 (GRAHAM ET AL) 23 August 1994.	1-15 <i>Low</i>

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

09 JUNE 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 JUL 1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

BARBARA FRAZIER

Telephone No. (703) 308-1235

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/03387

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/03387

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (6):

C07C237/20, 317/10, 317/24, 317/28, 317/50, 321/10, 323/22, 323/29, 323/56; C07D 277/04, 277/12, 333/22

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

- I. Claims 1-7, drawn to an S,N-containing compound (claims 1-6) and a phosphonium intermediate (claim 7).
- II. Claims 8 and 9, drawn to intermediate compounds containing an activated leaving group three carbons removed from the sulfur and a double bond four to five carbons removed from the sulfur.
- III. Claims 10 and 11, drawn to intermediate compounds containing an optional double bond three to four carbons removed from the sulfur.
- IV. Claims 12 and 13, drawn to intermediate compounds containing a carboxyl protecting group (R63).
- V. Claims 14 and 15, drawn to intermediate compounds containing an interphenylene group.

The inventions listed as Groups I-V do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the different intermediate products do not have the same essential structural element, and the application claims different intermediates for different structural parts of the final product.

